

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.02

November 18, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 70.
Humidity 75. 2 p.m. 73
70

November 18, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 65 p.m. 74
Humidity 79 46

2961 晚一月九年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

中華民國八年十一月十八日 禮拜三
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN FLEET GOES TO MEET THE GERMANS.

GERMAN CRUISER INTERNED IN NORWAY.

Floods Reach Enemy's Trenches in Belgium.

THE NEW BRITISH WAR TAXES.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"]

German Cruiser Interned.

Nov. 11, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania states that the German auxiliary cruiser Berlin arrived at Trondhjem on Monday and has been interned.
[Trondhjem is the third town in Norway, on the south side of the narrow Trondhjem Fjord. The harbour, which is fortified, is spacious, deep and safe, but of difficult entry.]
[The Berlin is evidently the converted N.D.L. liner of that name, which was some time back confused with the Cyp Trafalgar, when the latter was sunk by the German. The Berlin is of 77,324 tons displacement, and her dimensions are:—592.2 feet; 69.7 feet; 38.5 feet. She was built in 1908.]

Russian Fleet Preparing for Battle.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Swedish telegrams say the Russian Fleet has left Helsingfors in a south-westerly course to give battle to the Germans.
[Helsingfors is a fortified seaport and naval station on the Gulf of Finland. A series of fortifications called Sveaborg protect the port proper, which is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in Finland. It has a population of 100,812 and carries on an extensive trade in Baltic produce. In 1855 Sveaborg was bombarded by the Allied fleets for two days and nights with no great results.]

British Financial Proposals.

Nov. 17, 6.45 p.m.
In the course of his financial statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said he was making proposals not merely to meet the increased expenditure to March 31, but the deficiency in revenue. The total sum for which provision had to be made was £535,000,000, ordinary and war expenditure, and the additional money which had to be found was £330,571,000. A full year of war would cost at least £450,000,000.
He proposed that the income tax should be doubled, but this year it would only be collected in respect of one-third of the income.
Mr. Lloyd George announced an extra three-pence on tea and a half-penny on a half pint of beer. It was necessary to borrow £230,391,000, to carry us to the end of the financial year. It was also desirable to have some surplus, hence he proposed a loan of £350,000,000 at 3.12 per cent., the issue price being 95, redeemable at par on the 31st of March, 1923. A hundred millions have already been offered to the Government.

A Big Battle.

Nov. 17, 7.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the enemy has fallen back on the Gumbinnen-Angerburg front. They still occupy the Vistula-Warta front, which is assuming the character of a big battle, the Germans being in great force.
We are attacking the Austrian rear-guards in Galicia, in the region of Dukla and the Ujok hill.

Earl Roberts to be Buried at St. Paul's.

Nov. 17, 3.55 p.m.
The family of the late Earl Roberts have now consented to the burial of the late Field Marshal in St. Paul's Cathedral. The body will be brought to Ascot to-morrow and removed to London on Thursday.

Widespread Sympathy.

Nov. 17, 7.10 p.m.
Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, paid tributes to the memory of the late Earl Roberts.
Earl Crew expressed the sympathy of the House with the widow and children.
Mr. Lewis Harcourt has received expressions of regret from the Colonies and Dominions.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Adding to Germany's Troubles.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a hundred thousand East Prussian and Silesian refugees have arrived in Berlin.

Russians Defeat Turks.

Nov. 17, 3.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a communique says:—Our advance guards have reached the region of Erzertim, where they repulsed the Turkish Left Wing.
Another Russian column defeated the Turks near Euzveran and also near Khismur, where the enemy was completely defeated.

Further French Successes.

The communique states that the Germans endeavoured to cross the Aisne near Vailly, but were either repulsed or destroyed.

There has been a violent cannonade above Vailly and in the region of Rheims. There has been no infantry action in Argonne. We have mined a number of German trenches on the heights of the Meuse, and again advanced at several points southward of Verdun.

We seized the first houses in the village of Chouvoinecourt, the barracks at Saint Mihiel and the garrison village which constituted the sole point d'appui held by the enemy on the left bank of the Meuse.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

German Trenches Flooded.

Nov. 17, 6 p.m.
A Paris communique states that in the Nonport, Dixmude and Ypres districts the bombardment has been resumed and is more violent than on the previous days. Our artillery on the canal, south of Dixmude, stopped the works of the Germans who were attempting to check the inundation. The enemy was also compelled to evacuate trenches which were reached by the water.
The German attacks south of Bixchoote, and south of Ypres have failed. We progressed between Bixchoote and the canal. There has been a violent artillery contest from Armentieres to La Bassée.

National Monument for Earl Roberts.

Nov. 17, 6.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, moving the motion for the erection of a public monument to the late Earl Roberts, paid a tribute to a man who fought his way up unaided save by his own skill. He paid a tribute to the deceased Field Marshal's strategic gifts and said Earl Roberts took a high and indisputable place among the greatest British captains. The Prime Minister also emphasised his untiring patriotism since his retirement.

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. John Redmond associated themselves with the motion, which was carried unanimously.

British War Loan.

Nov. 17, 6.5 a.m.
The Daily News and Leader says that a war loan of £300,000,000 will be raised in two instalments.

(Havas Telegrams.)

From French Sources.

Paris, Nov. 16, 12.30 p.m.
We threw the enemy back on the right bank of the Yser River. New floods are extending the submerged area south of Dixmude to five kilometres north of Bixchoote.

We repulsed all German attempts to cross the canal, and a whole German regiment was annihilated southward of Bixchoote. The Russians are progressing in East Prussia and towards Cracow and the Carpathian Pass.

(Official Telegram from French Government through Peking.)

On the 15th there was only simple cannonading on the Yser canal. New floods submerged the whole area southward of Dixmude.

The German troops which attempted to cross the canal between Dixmude and Bixchoote were all repulsed beyond the bridge. Two other German attacks southward of Ypres were repulsed with heavy losses.

The German coup de main attempted in the St. Mihiel district against the Apremont forest failed, as also did an attack on St. Hubert.

In the Argonne region the French fighting has not been sensibly varied for the past two months, and the German losses have been notably more serious than those of the French troops.

The French fighting-line around Verdun has progressively advanced from five to ten kilometres in front of the line occupied by it on October 10.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

How the Germans Retreated from Warsaw.

Nov. 17, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communique says:—After the victorious battle of Warsaw, the Germans, when retreating, completely destroyed the railways, compelling us to rebuild even the smallest aqueducts. Thus the enemy gradually succeeded in reaching his own territory, where he began a new concentration of troops, covered by masses of cavalry from the Western theatre, reinforced by Austrians.

The resulting battles are now developing on the Plotsk-Lentochy—Unesioff front.

The Germans in East Prussia endeavoured to take the offensive at Stalluponen, Possessern and several points simultaneously, but failed, and were compelled to retire.

The fighting continues at Soldau and Neidenburg.

Our offensive against Cracow and the Galician front is maintained. We captured ten officers and a thousand men to the south of Lysko.

Cracow in Flames and its Fall Expected any Moment.

Nov. 17, 5.25 a.m.
It is reported from Venice that part of Cracow is burning. The city is invested on the north and is expected to fall immediately. The inhabitants are fleeing.

Pope Issues Encyclical Letter to Belligerents Urging Peace.

Nov. 17, 5.25 a.m.

His Holiness the Pope has issued an encyclical letter urging the belligerents to make peace.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales in France.

Nov. 17, 6.5 a.m.

The Prince of Wales was enthusiastically received by the troops on his landing at Boulogne yesterday morning. His Royal Highness talked with wounded men who were in a train on the quay.

FOREIGN OFFICE CABLES.

Unemployment in Germany.

The following official telegrams from the Foreign Office have been handed to Reuter's agent in Peking:—

London, Nov. 8.—According to the German newspaper, Vorwarts of October 23, the German Metal Workers' Union paid out over £150,000 for the benefit of unemployed members of the Union during the first nine weeks of the war although, up to October 8, over 152,000 of its members were serving with the colours.

The same paper reports, on October 20, that the percentage of unemployed members of the Textile Workers' Union was 15 per cent. in September, hence over 200,000 members of the Union were unemployed.—Reuter.

The Imperial Labour Gazette of Copenhagen gives the unemployment statistics of Germany for August, the average percentage of unemployment being 21.3 in each of fifty-two trade unions against 2.8 of August 1913.

There are now approximately 1,000,000 unemployed in Germany, of which Berlin's share is 100,000.

The German unprotected cruiser Geier has been interned by the United States authorities at Honolulu.

A Serbian official communique reports that the enemy has been repulsed with great losses to the south and south-east of Shabatz.

The Emir of the 20,000 tribes of Nigeria have placed £38,000 at the disposal of the Governor-General as a contribution from the Native Administration towards war expenses.

British Marine Insurance.

London, Nov. 8.

To guard against interruption of overseas commerce or an excessive rise in prices owing to high insurance rates, His Majesty's Government put into operation a scheme for the insurance of ships and cargoes at rates fixed by the State and not exceeding five per cent. This scheme has been in operation for three months and, under the terms of the German-Prussian agreement, with the German Government, reductions have been made in the rates.

been found possible in the rates, which are now two per cent. for cargoes and one or two per cent. for hulls.

Pictures in the German papers show that French and Belgian prisoners are being forced to construct military works directed against their own countrymen. This is quite contrary to all rules of international agreement.

The Chief Cidi of Cyprus, after hearing a statement of Anglo-Turkish relations, expressed the view that Great Britain was justified in taking any action against Turkey and that Cyprus should be annexed by Great Britain.

The Government of the Union of South Africa states that a rebel commando under Bayers has been attacked by the Union forces who have taken 350 prisoners and all their wagons and carriages.

It appears that many of the rebels have already lost heart, having been misled by their leaders. In the Orange Free State the rebels have re-entered Harburg, but the Government forces have been strongly reinforced and are perfectly able to deal with the situation.

Loyalty of South African Peoples.

London, Nov. 10.

General Smuts, speaking at Johannesburg, said that South Africa had entered into the struggle with Germany because it was part of the British Empire and the people were determined to do their duty. They had seen that German South-west Africa was used as a base for intrigue against that part of the Empire.

In going into this campaign they were safeguarding the future interests and liberties of South Africa. They were not living under an oppression, but under a constitution freely and deliberately framed by the people of South Africa and administered by their own representatives.

The vast majority of the South African people were satisfied with the present administration, which had safeguarded their rights and future development. They were now asked to exchange the present institutions for a republic under the heel of Prussia in accordance with the German-Prussian agreement.

General news and an article on the damage to Rheims Cathedral appear on page 3.

A war letter from our special London correspondent appears elsewhere.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The family of Earl Roberts has consented to his burial in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A hundred thousand East Prussian and Silesian refugees have arrived in Berlin.

Russian troops have severely defeated Turks with whom they have come into contact.

It is stated that a British war loan of £500,000,000 is to be raised in two instalments.

The Russians have captured ten officers and a thousand men southward of Lysko.

The fall of Cracow is reported to be imminent; the city is said to be in flames.

The Pope has issued an encyclical urging the belligerents to make peace.

Swedish telegrams say the Russian Fleet has left Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith has paid a glowing tribute to the late Earl Roberts.

A Petrograd communique covers the incidents following the retreat of the Germans from Warsaw.

The House of Commons has unanimously agreed to the erection of a national monument to the late Earl Roberts.

The German auxiliary cruiser Berlin has arrived at Trondhjem, in Norway, where she has been interned.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

An interesting letter from Tsingtau is given in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log-book on page 6.

General news and an article on the damage to Rheims Cathedral appear on page 3.

A war letter from our special London correspondent appears elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lammer's Sale Room—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, November 21.

H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.
H.K. A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
R.H.K.Y.C. Opening of the Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lammer's Sale Room—2.30 p.m.

Sunday, November 22.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Seohane Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1914

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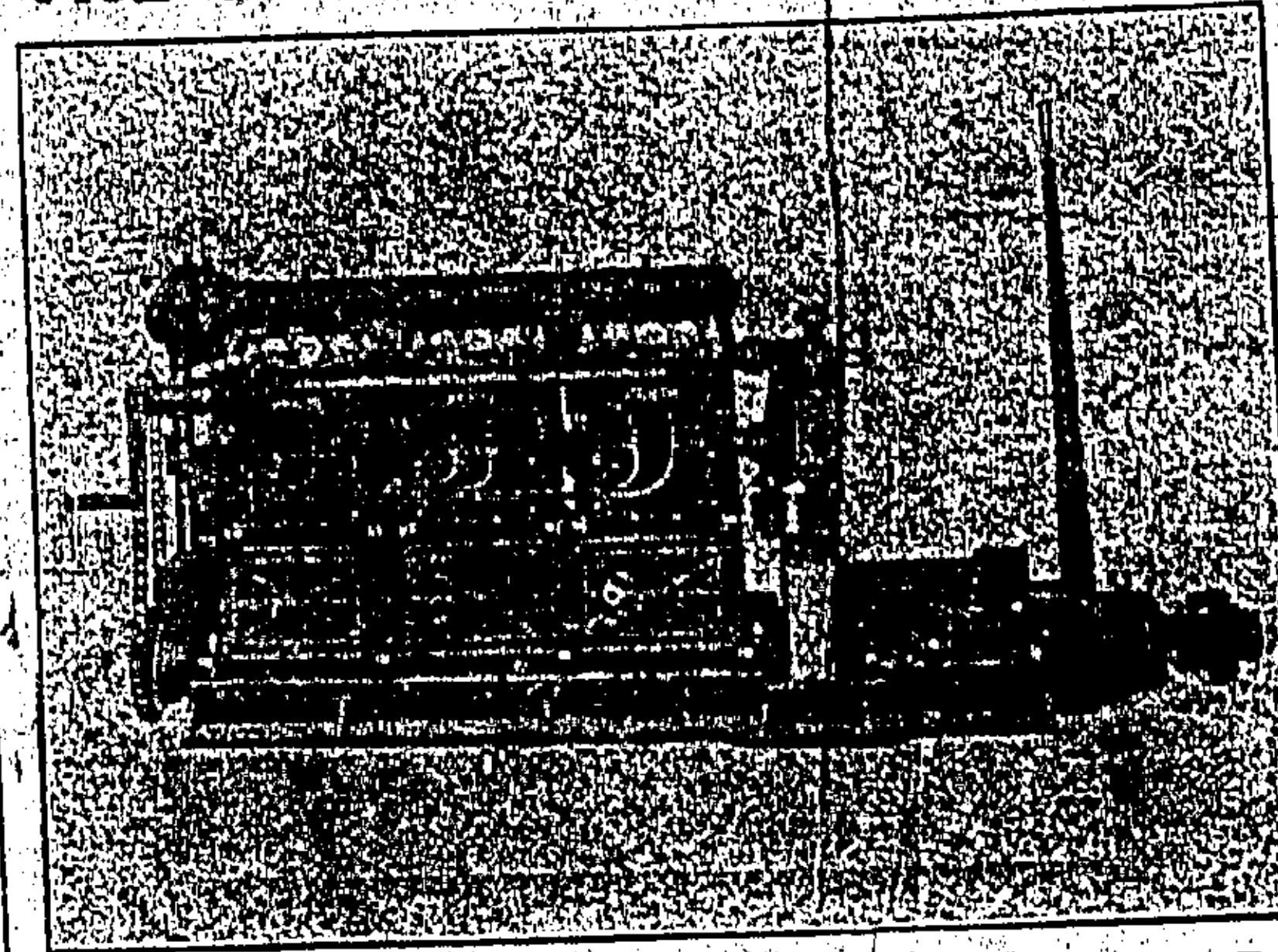
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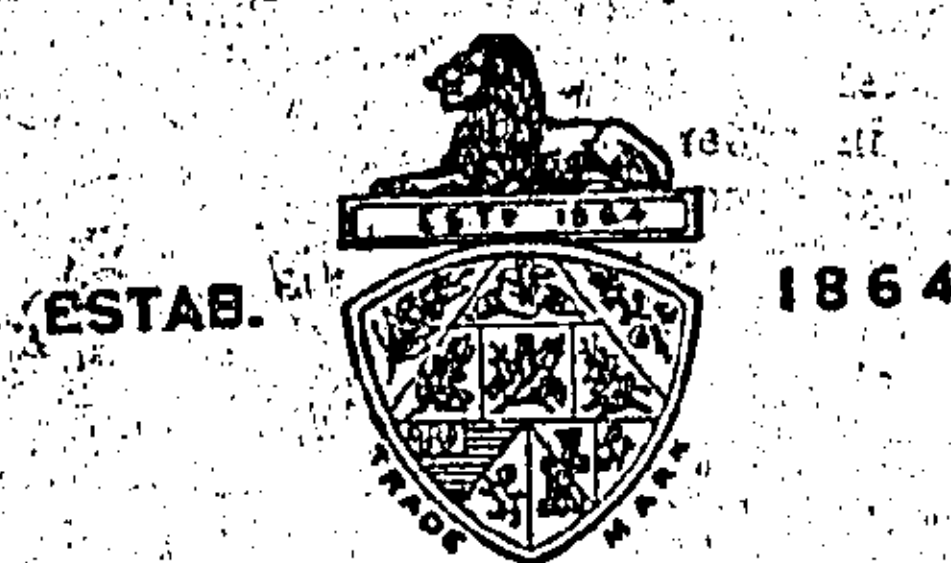
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Prevention of Disease.
An interesting experiment, probably the first of its kind in China, is the appointment at Tabeiho of a female medical officer to take charge of the public women of that prosperous town. The results of this step have yet to be realised, but they are awaited with no small interest. It is also noteworthy that, under regulations recently drawn up, the assistant medical officers of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, after a few years of faithful work, will be entitled to leave to enable them to take up a post-graduate course in Hongkong, Shanghai, or India. To enter into the many details of what has been accomplished by the Service during the past twelve months would take up too much of our space. It only remains to be said that the work performed has been accomplished with results of the most satisfactory nature. From the beginning the members of the Service, without exception, have understood that their educational as well as their medical training was a preparation for a life among the masses. Their great credit is a marked change in the general attitude towards public health matters has already been noticed. May the good work continue.

Daily Press.

An Outlaw Nation.
The three-year-old prophecy of Dr. Dillon has been fulfilled to the letter, and in supplementing a review of his prophecy the same writer remarks: "When a State ceases to set any specific value on its solemnly pledged word, when it concludes treaties, not with a view to take upon itself an obligation but only to handasp its rivals, it becomes the enemy of the commonwealth of nations, and should be treated as such. Such limitations of Germany's liberty to make mischief in future as the peace-loving people now forced to take up arms may deem essential to their well-being, must be effected not by those moral checks which treaties and conventions supply, but by the impotence which material force inflicts. In plain language, Germany must be rendered politically and militarily innocuous. Between this consummation and the ruin of European civilisation there is no middle way." These words may savour of unnatural harshness and severity; but who can deny that they are called for? Germany has become at once the enemy of peaceful nations; she is a national outlaw and must be treated as such by the combined efforts of the other great Powers.

China Mail.

Belgium's Post and the War.
Through the whole course of history two distinct will powers have been noticed that would seem to be the opposing elemental manifestations of our globe, one seeking only evil, injustice, tyranny, suffering, the other striving for liberty, right, radiance, joy. These two powers stand once again face to face. Our opportunity is to annihilate the one that comes from below. Let us know how to be pitiless that we may have no more need for pity. It is the measure of organic defence; it is essential that the modern world should stamp out Prussian militarism at it would stamp out a poisonous fungus that for half a century had poisoned its days. The health of our planet is the question. To-morrow the United States and Europe will have to take measures for the convalescence of the earth.
As we have stated, the poet expressed himself with great freedom, as seems to be habitual with poets. He does not mince matters. He knows Germany and the Germans and, with convincing directness, he points the true path by which Prussian arrogance and Prussian bluster must be dealt with and effectively smashed.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE—

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Dr. Traill.

Dr. Anthony Traill, the Rector of Trinity College, Dublin, since 1904, died in Dublin last month. Since the foundation of the college by Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Traill was only the fourth lay provost, and was the first and only medical provost of the college. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, was captain of the cricket eleven of Dublin University, and for fourteen years held the 'Varsity' requests championship. During his career he had many honours bestowed on him, receiving the degree of Hon. LL.D. from the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. He had acted as Commissioner of National Education in Ireland since 1901, and was a member of the representative body of the Church of Ireland since its incorporation. Apart from his great academic distinction, Dr. Traill played a prominent part in the political and religious history of Ireland during the last generation. During the Land campaign he was the ablest protagonist on behalf of the landlord interests. A curious distinction was his chairmanship of the historical Portrush and Giant's Causeway Electric Railway—the first electric line by many years ever built in the world, and looked upon by engineers in every country as a landmark comparable in the history of steam locomotion with the Stockton and Darlington line. Dr. Traill took pride in tracing his descent from a colonel in Cromwell's Parliamentary Army who settled in Ulster.

Copyright in "Rubbish." Last month the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal of the defendants from a judgment of Mr. Justice Neville in the case of Francis, Day and Hunter v. B. Feldman and Co. The plaintiffs brought the action to restrain the defendants from printing or selling a song called "You didn't want to do it—but you did," or any other song containing words or phrases taken or colourably altered from the plaintiffs' copyright song. "You made me love you—I didn't want to do it," or from otherwise infringing the plaintiffs' copyright therein. The Master of the Rolls, in stating the view of the Court that the defendants' song was not a colourable imitation, said: "I regret that such rubbish as is part of both songs should ever have been brought before the Court, and that anybody should be entitled to protection in respect of it. But that is not the law. If anybody has copyright in rubbish the Court must protect him. In my opinion the plaintiff is, although they have a copyright in rubbish, are not entitled to the protection claimed."

Death of Mr. P. A. Angier. The L. & C. Express regrets to report that the death took place at an early hour on October 5 of Mr. Percy A. Angier, who, after a service in the Far East of twenty-three years in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, retired some fifteen months ago. Mr. Angier was in his usual health up to September 30, but an operation on the inner ear and for some brain symptoms became necessary on October 1. This operation, though partially successful, did not entirely remove the pressure from the brain, and he slowly sank without having regained consciousness. During his service in the East Mr. Angier was in Java, Sumatra, and Japan, and for the latter part of the time was manager of the branches at Tientsin and Hankow. He was in his 49th year.

New York Explosion. Two bombs directed against Roman Catholic Church properties exploded yesterday, the first within St. Patrick's Cathedral, injuring two worshippers and wrecking a portion of the interior, the other in the area of St. Alphonsus Church Rectory, every window of which was broken. The police have no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage. The outrage is believed to be the work of an Anarchist, says a Central News message.

City Police Surgeon. Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown, who has been surgeon of the City Police Force since 1886, has resigned that position on a retiring pension. The office is in the gift of the Police Committee of the Corporation.

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THE DAMAGE TO RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

Report of an American Expert.

Mr. Whitney Warren, a well-known New York architect, has returned to Paris after visiting Rheims Cathedral, reports the Paris correspondent of the Times on October 2. He was provided with special facilities by the French Government in order to report upon the damage done by the bombardment. He arrived at Rheims at 4.30 on September 25, and, proceeding direct to the cathedral, he remained there until dark, visiting the monument with the curé, M. Landrieux, and the Abbé Thiot. Mr. Warren's report proceeds:—

Next day I was again at the cathedral from 7.30 in the morning until 4.30 in the afternoon, visiting it in detail and endeavoring to realize the damage done. On September 4, when the Germans first entered Rheims, there was a bombardment of the cathedral by their guns and four shells fell upon it—one on the north transept—but little damage was done. The Germans themselves declared that this was either a mistake or caused by the jealousy of some corps which had not been given precedence in entering the city. The bombardment recommenced on September 14 and 15, after the Germans had evacuated the city, but the cathedral was not touched.

On the 17th two bombs struck it, one on the apse and the other on the north transept. The cathedral was again hit on the next day, the shell falling on the southern flying buttresses and on the roof, killing a gendarme and several wounded Germans. The building was fairly riddled with shell during the entire day on September 19, and about 4 o'clock the scaffolding surrounding the north tower caught fire. The fire lasted for about an hour, and during that time two further bombs struck the roof, setting it also on fire. The curé declares that one of these bombs was incendiary; otherwise it is difficult to explain the extraordinary quickness with which the flames spread through the roof timbers.

The fire from the scaffolding descended until it reached the north door of the main facade, which caught rapidly, burned through, and communicated the fire to the straw covering the floor of the cathedral. This straw had been ordered by the German commander for 3,000 wounded which he intended to place in the cathedral, but the evacuation of the city by the enemy prevented the project from being carried out. When the French arrived the flag of the Red Cross was hoisted on the north tower, and the German wounded placed in the cathedral in the hope that it might be saved.

The Sculptures. The straw, as I have said, caught ablaze from the fire originating in the scaffold, burning through the doors and destroying the fine wooden tambours or vestibules surrounding these doors in the interior, and also calcinating

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certificated Pupill of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firm of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris. "GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris. Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required. Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

the extraordinary stone sculptures decorating the entire interior of this western wall. These sculptures are peculiar to Rheims, being in high full relief and cut out of the stone itself instead of being applied. Their loss is irreparable. All the wonderful glass in the nave is absolutely gone; that of the apse still exists, though greatly damaged.

The fire on the outside calcinated the greater part of the facade, the north tower, and the entire clerestory, with the flying buttresses and the turret crowning each of them. This stone is irretrievably damaged and flakes off when touched. Consequently all decorative motifs, wherever the flame touched them, are lost. The treasury was saved at the commencement of the fire, and the tapestries for which Rheims is renowned were fortunately removed before the bombardment. Half the stalls have been destroyed; the organ is intact, and several crucifixes and pictures in the apse are untouched.

If anything remains of the monument it is owing to its strong construction. The walls and vaults are of a robustness which can resist even modern engines of destruction. On September 24, when the bombardment was resumed, three shells landed on the cathedral, but the vaults resisted and were not even perforated. Had the cathedral of Amiens received the same punishment, the vaults, owing to the lightness of construction, would have given way and the flying buttresses would have crashed in the walls. Nothing would have remained but a mass of crumbled stone, with the exception perhaps of ruined towers.

Mr. Warren points out that the monument towers up above the rest of the town and is an easy object to avoid, if the Germans had not purposely aimed at it. The entire quarter of the city situated between it and the enemy's lines is destroyed, including the Episcopal Palace, which contained the archaeological museum, the Episcopal chapel, and what was known as the "Apartment of the Kings." The only explanation that can be offered is the blind rage of the besieging army.

Other Monuments in Danger. Two monuments of an almost equal importance to the world are in danger of the same fate—namely, the cathedrals of Noyon and Lecon.

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The Church of Saint Remy at Rheims was also shelled by the Germans on Friday, September 25. One shell, exploding in the interior, destroyed an immense quantity of glass. The civil hospital, which occupies the cloisters of Saint Remy, received nine bombs, one of which killed four of the patients in their beds, and another one of the attendants. Over this building, also, were flying Red Cross flags.

Mr. Warren, in conversation with me, said the Cathedral was so badly damaged that he thought some scheme of restoration was almost certain to be undertaken, though every lover of the Gothic must fear the effect of modern work upon the old. For that modern work, being of 20th century inspiration, must necessarily disturb the old atmosphere. Just as our speech had changed from the 14th century, so had our mentality and capacities in architecture. Some of the figures

on the facade were Greek in their perfection of line.

N.Y.K. Loss. The returns of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the year ended September 30 show a fairly large loss, owing to a serious decrease in freight and the maintenance of competition on the Calcutta route. However, the usual rate of dividend at 10 per cent. will be maintained, drawing on the dividend equalization fund.

Refloated. The N.Y.K. steamer Taipei Maru, 2,913 tons, which ran aground on Lady Ingle's Rocks, Totomi Province, during the typhoon of August 29, was refloated on October 20, and was docked at Yokohama on October 20, after having undergone temporary repairs at Shimizu.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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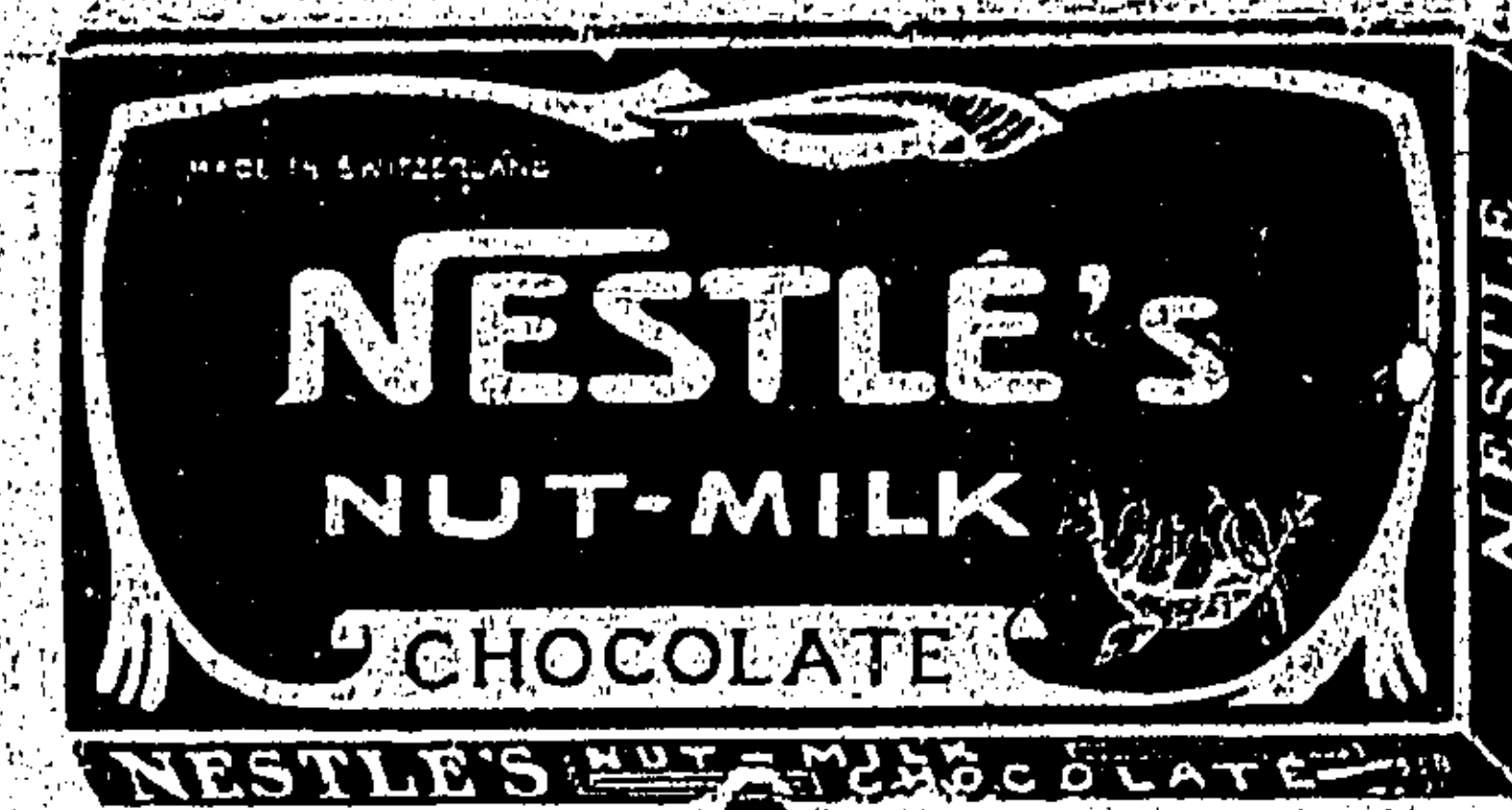
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

OPENINGS IN RUSSIA.

Before it is finally concluded, there will be many things for which we shall have to thank the Great War. Not the least of these will be the impetus which the present crisis has given our commercial men to seize the opportunity of wresting trade from the enemy, and which must eventually lead to fresh markets for British manufacturers. It is generally admitted that in the past we have too often allowed German merchants to be first in the field, and when their footing has once been obtained they have displayed an energy and enterprise which required no small measure of organised competition to take effect. It may have been that their commercial successes have been achieved by methods which our traders would not desire to imitate, but that is not the point. The cardinal fact is that trade has been won, and the equally obvious and important circumstance now is that, while Germany is perforce out of the field, this is our chance to come in. Thus can leeway be made up.

There is scarcely a quarter of the globe in which openings for the British trader do not present themselves. But for the moment we may turn to Russia, where we have not been making as good a showing as we might in our trade relations during the recent past. There can be no shadow of doubt that in the Empire of our Allies there is and will be plenty of room for the expansion of British commerce. In financial matters Russia, until the past decade or so, relied chiefly on Paris and Berlin for her outside loans, but in the past few years a liberal share has been given to the British investor, Russian flotations having become quite common on the London market. Indeed, according to the *Economist*, in the period since 1908 over sixty million sterling has been subscribed publicly in London for Russian issues, to say nothing of the enormous sum which has been privately invested. But though taking our trade with Russia as a whole it may be said to have grown rapidly in the past few years, it is equally true to say that in the commercial race Germany has proved a far too successful rival. In imports during the last year Germany was represented by more than half of the total, and the point is not to be lost sight of that in many instances Germany has had the lion's share of the trade in articles which we could send Russia just as well. Now, during the war at any rate, these German goods will not enter Russia, and it is likely that for some time after they will enter in only very small quantities. That is where our chances lie—before Germany can resume her commercial activities our merchants and manufacturers must "get their foot in" to put it in workaday phraseology.

Russia, it must not be forgotten, has still vast undeveloped resources—there are her virgin forests, untitled soil and unexploited metals, while in Moscow alone a considerable cotton industry is already developing. As the Home papers have been pointing out, there will be opportunity here for the brain, the enterprise and the cash of the British merchant and financier. When the war is over, our manufacturers and capitalists must be ready to seize their chance. That can only be done by taking time by the forelock. When it is accomplished our alliance will have an economic as well as a naval and military basis.

The Victoria Cross.

In view of the fact that a telegram yesterday announced that nine Victoria Crosses have been conferred on brave British soldiers, it may be interesting to recall the origin of the decoration. It was instituted at the close of the Crimean campaign in 1856. A few years before, Sir William Napier, the conqueror of Soinde, had startled his contemporaries by mentioning in despatches—almost for the first time in English history—the names of private soldiers who had specially distinguished themselves in action, thus paving the way for the institution of the coveted Order. Before the V.C. was granted, officers who distinguished themselves could aspire to various honours, but soldiers who performed some desperate act of courage were rewarded with a mere dolo of money.

While the Iron is Hot.

All of us will read, with the very deepest satisfaction, of the movement now on foot at home for making, forthwith, definite provision for sick and wounded soldiers as well as for those dependent on men killed or injured during the war. Parliamentarians, press and public alike seem agreed that now is the time for settling the manner in which the country shall show its appreciation of the services of those men, who have so promptly obeyed the call of duty, and have suffered thereby. The Government has given its definite promise that due provision as regards pensions or other relief shall be made without further delay; and therein it has shown wisdom. When a danger is over, most of us are apt either to forget how that danger was averted or else to minimise both it and the sacrifices of those who delivered us from it. Now—while the iron is hot, while the country is forced willy-nilly, to acknowledge its indebtedness to the men who are prepared to give up everything for its sake—is the time to make provision; and let us trust that it will be on a generous scale.

Learning a Lesson.
There is no disloyalty, and no exaggeration, in saying that, in the past, England has allowed herself to forget that the deeds of her sons on the battlefield deserved practical acknowledgment. If it were not so, how came it that the Crimean veterans sometimes died in the workhouse? And how came Kipling, even less than thirty years ago, to write in his well known "Shillin' a day"—

"Think what 'e's been, think what 'e's seen."

Think of 'is pension, an'—
Gawd save the Queen?"

But England has had her lesson, and we are actually refusing to believe that she will allow herself to offend in like manner again. The very absence of crime, of gaiety, of sport, of undue excitement, or of noisy triumph at the news of German reverses, at home, is sufficient to show how seriously the Old Country is taking herself. What more than seventy-five per cent. of her people have regarded as beyond the pale of possibility has become, not only possible, but actual; a big European war has taken place and Britain has been threatened with invasion! What, over her sins of the future may be, ingratitude to her deliverers is hardly likely to be one of them. Five-clawed Hens.

The common hen is everywhere to be seen in China, but we wonder whether any of our readers have ever seen one with five claws on its wings. We never have, but it seems there are such creatures in this part of the world. That, at any rate, is how the Chinese describe certain poultry, though it seems that the "claws" are merely five unusually hard feather-stems. And hereby hangs a peculiar belief among the Chinese—it is that hens with these "claws" are not fit for consumption; that they are, in fact, poisonous. This superstition has been engaging the attention of the Prefect of Shanghai, who has issued a proclamation denouncing the belief and pointing out that analyses of a number of these so-called five-clawed hens shown that their flesh is just as nutritious as that of the ordinary fowl. All the same, superstitious die hard, and we imagine it will take a good many proclamations to remove a popular belief of this kind, stupid and absurd though it may be.

DAY BY DAY.

A THOUSAND YEARS SCARCE
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AN HOUR MAY LAY IT IN THE
DUST.—Byron.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 71; fine.
The Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 62; fine.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.
American Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.9-10d.

Bad Weather.
The s.s. *Huichow*, which arrived from Tientsin to-day, reports having encountered a furious hurricane in the Pecheile Gulf.

The Straying Goat.
The case in which a spy of the 28th Punjab was charged with allowing his goat to stray and do damage to the Government plantation on the Wanchai-Aberdeen Gap was concluded this morning when the defendant was fined five dollars by Mr. C. D. Melbourne.

Bicycle as Security.
This morning, before Mr. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with receiving a bicycle knowing the same to have been stolen. The defendant explained that a friend of his had borrowed ten dollars off him and he had taken the bicycle as security. The defendant was discharged.

Vice-Admiral Limpus.
Vice-Admiral Arthur Henry Limpus, C.B., has been advanced to that rank as from Sept. 14. We may recall that in March, 1898, he was appointed to the new cruiser *Terrible*, Capt. C. G. Robinson. He was her commander during her various trials and experimental cruises, and was reappointed in 1899, when Capt. Percy Scott commissioned her to relieve the *Powerful* on the China Station. She was detained at Durban during the early stages of the South African war, and Commander Limpus was landed for service with the Naval Brigade in Natal. He was promoted captain, with seniority of May 2, 1900. He was not relieved in the *Terrible* until two or three months after this date, and in the meantime had taken part in the operations against the Boxers in North China, June, 1900, for which he also possesses a medal.—*L. and C. Express.*

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Germans reported to have approached the French.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* produces a paragraph from the *Straits Times*, published under the heading of *Cum grano salis*, to the effect that a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in Paris says that influential French people have been approached on behalf of the German Government with the object of their propositions with regard to peace being accepted by the French Government. These proposals include the retrocession of Metz and, perhaps, also a part of Alsace. Questioned on the subject of Russia and England, and above all Belgium, the negotiators made the most vague responses, but they declared that Germany would insist at least on a boundary on the Scheldt. That "would insist" is delicious.

New Steamship Line.

Yet another Japanese steamship line is being started to trade to the Islands in the South Pacific where Japan has recently acquired interests by the capture of Jaluit Island. A firm at Sasebo has chartered the steamer *Nippo Maru*, 4,100 tons, and will take a general cargo to the Pelieu and Marshall Islands, returning with a cargo of phosphates.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMANY IN A VICE.

The General Situation Discussed.

The Great Battle still drags on, and though there is little fresh to report, it is clear that, by resuming the offensive, the Allies are profiting in the exchange of blows. In this fact can be found cause for satisfaction, slow though the progress is. Meantime, we can do worse than to weigh up the situation generally. To date, the Germans have been able to keep the war for the most part off their own territory, and the cause for that is to be found in their rapid mobilisation. There is now ample evidence to show that the enemy had been preparing for the war some considerable time before the outbreak of hostilities, and all that has been accomplished since has been inspired by a regard for celerity. The German doctrine of war followed the belief that modern states could not indefinitely maintain the tremendous pressure, economic and otherwise, of modern wars. That is why their initial aim was to strike swiftly, and with all their might, at the very outset of the campaign.

Trouble Ahead.
How far they have failed is shown by the fact that after three and a half months' fighting, with the resultant loss of thousands of their finest troops, they have succeeded in nothing but the occupation of Belgium. Needless to repeat, it was not with that object that the Kaiser's legions set out, and it is certain that if they sustain anything like a smashing reverse either in the east or the west they will be in a very bad way. For the national enthusiasm in this war is only being kept up by the Kaiser's assurances of ultimate victory. Every day now is postponing the fulfilment of the Kaiser's prognostications, and when the people realise that their Emperor has made the mistake of counting his chickens before they are hatched, the real trouble for Germany will begin.

Must be Crushed.

It may be that no decisive victory immediately awaits the Allies. A condition of stale-mate may obtain for months, and, putting it at the worst, the Germans may succeed in holding the Allies both in the east and the west for some time yet. But even if they do, what will this mean? It will mean that, besieged on both sides, Germany will be held, as it were, in the jaws of an iron vice. And the serious part of the business for the Germans is that the strength of that vice increases every week, while their own power of resistance is more than correspondingly weakening. If, therefore, it comes to a war of exhaustion—and all the evidence points that way—Germany must eventually be crushed to death in that iron grip. That is why we can patiently await the result of the operations.

Honouring the Brave.

Nine fresh names have been added to the immortal roll of honour by the conferring of that number of Victoria Crosses on brave British soldiers. The Victoria Cross, it is needless to remark, is a thoroughly democratic decoration, open to every rank in the Army, and its character in this regard is again borne out in the fact that four out of the nine recipients are non-coms. There have been many brave deeds done by the British soldier since the war began, but the V.C. is only granted those who have performed some signal act of devotion and valour in the presence of the enemy. It is an honour which falls only to the lot of a few to secure. Victoria Crosses are not thrown about with such a liberal hand as the Kaiser serves out the Iron Cross. To show how lightly won is the latter decoration, it may be recalled that many weeks ago it was announced that no fewer than 38,000 Iron Crosses had been awarded German soldiers—that is 4,000 times as many as the number of Victoria Crosses granted to our troops. Verily the German Army must be full of heroes!

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Appeal Against the Sentence on Almborg.

The case in which Ernest Magnus Almborg was charged and recently convicted of unlawfully wounding William Charles Barry assumed a new complexion this morning, in the Full Court when Mr. F. C. Jenkin applied for a rehearing of the case by their Lordships.

Mr. Jenkin was instructed by Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, and the Crown was represented by the Hon. Mr. J. E. Kemp, Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson.

Mr. Jenkin said that this was a motion under section 104 of the Magistrates' Ordinance for the rehearing by their Lordships of the determination by Mr. Melbourne in a complaint by William Charles Barry against the appellant, by which determination Almborg was found guilty of unlawful wounding under section 19 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1865, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. An application under the Magistrates' Ordinance for leave to appeal was made, and Mr. Melbourne, whose duty it was to grant the application, unless he was satisfied that it was frivolous, granted the application, and it followed that he did not think it was a frivolous one. He had to ask their Lordships to say whether they wished to hear the evidence *de novo*, or whether they would have fresh evidence, or to make any order which they should wish to make.

The facts, quite shortly were these:—On the fifth of October the appellant met at the Hongkong Hotel two sailors in the Navy, and he entered into conversation with them. They had drinks together and formed an acquaintance, which one did sometimes over the drinks, and they adjourned from the Hongkong Hotel to the appellant's room at the King Edward Hotel, where the sailors had more liquor and the appellant a little more. They entered into a discussion about the war. There were decorations on the appellant's room various photographs, one of which was a portrait of the appellant's father, a major in the Swedish Army.

This roused the ire of one of the sailors, who referred to it in strong, uncomplimentary terms, which caused, apparently, a little friction. They discussed the war in general and spoke of the exploits of the Emden. The appellant expressed the view, which was held by many others, that the commander of the Emden had acted as a gentleman and a British sailor would have done. This roused the wrath of one of the sailors who said something to the appellant and hit him in the face and knocked him to the floor. Having got him there, one of the men took him by the wrist and twisted him to his knees. Not satisfied with that, they pulled him to his feet and tore his singlet. He was then taken by the ears and pushed against the bookcase, the man who held him by the ears butting him in the face. This caused the appellant to stagger against a writing desk, which was his own property, and did not belong to the Hotel. In the drawers he kept his private property, and in one of them was a collection of old visiting cards, correspondence and a loaded revolver. He had had the revolver for a good number of years, buying it ten years ago with twenty-five rounds of ammunition. He had kept it loaded in five chambers ever since he had purchased it; he had kept it loaded—a course of conduct which was followed by nearly everyone out here. The drawer was open, because Blandford had been roaming round the room and taking certain property, a box of tobacco, a gold watch etc. and he was also found to be in possession of a visiting card which must have been taken from the drawer in which was the revolver. Almborg saw the revolver in the drawer, and the thought flashed across his mind that he could beat off the attack upon him by flourishing it.

During the whole of the assault, they were continually referring to him as a "German spy," and there was evidence that they had been told that at the appellant was a German, whereas, as a matter of fact, he was a Swede. He told them to get out of his room; whereupon one of the sailors took up a chair, whereupon Almborg, intending to score the man, fired. He did not intend to hit the man, and when he was hit the sailor did not call out or fall.

Almborg then escaped into the street. His face was bleeding and bruised; he had a tooth loosened, his lips were swollen, his body bruised, his knees injured, his wrists swollen and his generally showed signs of considerable violence having been used upon him. He was taken to the Police Station and charged with committing the offence, and was found guilty by Mr. Melbourne and sentenced.

Counsel desired to adduce fresh evidence, for the reason which was set in the motion, that the determination of the magistrate was "wrong" on the point that he did not find that the defendant was in peril and acting in self-defence. It was erroneous, because there was no finding to that effect, and if there had been, he, counsel, submitted that it should have been in the appellant's favour. That point was apparently in the minds of both sides when the case was tried before the magistrate, because both the prosecution and the defence referred to it.

The evidence he desired to call was as follows:—He wanted to prove the existence of the portrait of a man in uniform and the reference to it in language, extremely strong, as being a portrait of the German Kaiser. He wished to elaborate the evidence already given with regard to the conversation about the Emden and the discussion which took place with reference to the conduct of the Captain of the Emden in connection with his various exploits on the trade routes. He desired also to call evidence of the assault upon the appellant and the condition in which he was shortly afterwards and he desired also to call evidence to the effect that throughout the whole of the assault the sailors were constantly saying to the appellant, "I can see what you are; you are a German spy. You ought to be shot; you ought to be hung," and generally threatened him.

He also desired to call evidence that shortly after the assault upon Almborg, after he had rushed down the stairs, these two sailors went just along the passage to adjoining rooms, one of which was occupied by counsel, only he was out at the time, and the other was occupied by Mr. Potter, who was in consultation at the time with Mr. Beavis. The men came in, one brandishing the revolver. They attacked Mr. Potter's office boy and asked Mr. Potter and Mr. Beavis if they were German spies. They were constantly referring to them as German spies, and in fact one of them struck Mr. Beavis upon the jaw. They seemed to be obsessed with the idea that their one aim in life that afternoon was to hunt for German spies.

There was still one other point of evidence which he would like to adduce, and that was that the sailor Blandford was asked by a warder "Hallo Jack, what are you doing here?" The sailor answered that he had had a scrap in the King Edward Hotel with a German spy. The language throughout was strong and showed the feeling that the men had towards Almborg. "He would like to call as witnesses Mr. Potter, Mr. Beavis and Mr. Nilsson, the Swedish Consul, and he would, of course, call Almborg to augment the statements which were already put in by him."

The Hon. Attorney General said that what had happened in this case was that the appellant chose to shape his course in a particular way, and possibly very soundly, and having shaped his course in that way he failed, but now wanted to have the opportunity to try what an alternative course would do for him. He admitted that to open the door to that procedure was most dangerous. It was not a case of evidence that was not available; it was not a case of surprise; it was not a case of an undetected prisoner or defendant, and he

(Continued on page 5)

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LETTER FROM TSINGTAU.

HONGKONG GERMANS IN SHANGHAI.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the
Correspondents are not neces-
sarily those of the "Hongkong
Telegraph.")

DAIRY FARM PRICES.

(To the Editor Hongkong
Telegraph.)Sir,—I would like to call attention
to "Fair Play's" letter. Although
I have no interest in the Dairy
Farm, I think it is only right
that their meat should be a few
cents more per lb. than that sold
at a Chinese stall in the market.One thing in the East is that
the cost of living for Europeans
is much higher than for Chinese;
another point is that the super-
vision of and dealings with a
European firm deserve a few cents
more. I for one would never pay
a Chinese the same price as I
would at an English place of
business.If "Fair Play" would like to act
up to his name, let him turn his
attention to the Chinese stores.
On a certain day this week Price's
"Perfection" whisky was and now
is \$2 a bottle—at a Chinese store
\$2.20. The Chinese say
exchange; so does Price, as before
his was \$1.85. Now, we all know
that \$2 a bottle is plenty.I think the Government should
step in about the exchange, as
every time the exchange is against
the buyer, up goes everything.
That's right if when the exchange
goes against the customer, down
go the goods to the same price
as before. Hongkong would then
be livable in. I am one of the
poor ones, and so feel the pinch
terribly.Yours, etc.,
TOM TIT.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1914.

Sir,—In order to prevent any
misunderstanding to the detri-
ment of a business which, in my
opinion, is a boon to the Colony,
kindly allow me a small space in
your valuable paper to reply to
"Fair Play's" letter in your issue
of the 18th inst."Fair Play" does not play fair,
for one should not criticise and
cannot justly condemn from one-
sided ideas. "Fair Play" for
instance, has never purchased
from the Dairy Farm Co., other-
wise he would at once realize the
benefit which customers derive
for the extra two or three cents
charged.I understand that at extra cost
the Dairy Farm Co. ensure us
with the pick of the local meats.
I know that at extra cost the

OWNERSHIP OF RINGS

This morning the Chief Justice,
Mr. Justice Gompertz, gave judg-
ment in an issue raised in the
action concerning the ownership
of two diamond rings.In connection with the owner-
ship of the rings, Tong Yiu, a
partner in the firm of Tsang
Hang Co., Macao, brought an
action against the Capt. Superin-
tendent of the Police of Hongkong,
claiming that he detained, and
was detaining, two diamond rings,
and asking for the return of them
or their value, \$4,500.Arising out of that claim, an
order was made by Mr. Justice
Gompertz that the rings should
remain in the custody of the
Captain Superintendent of Police
and that the costs incurred by
him in the matter should be a
first charge upon the jewellery.
Li Yau, a pawnbroker, claimed
that he was entitled to the rings,
and Tong Yiu disputed the claim,
and it was consequently ordered
that an issue should be tried
between Li Yau-chuen as plain-
tiff, and Tong Yiu as defendant,
for the purpose of deciding which
of them was entitled to the rings.Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed
by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of
Messrs. D'Almeida, Looker, Deacon,
and Harston, appeared for the
plaintiff, and Mr. E. C. Jenkin,
instructed by Mr. G. H. Heywood,
Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro's
office, represented the defendant.
At the first hearing of the issue
a point was raised as to the re-
levancy of Macao Law with re-
gard to the ownership of the
rings, which had been pledged at
a gaming house in Macao.Mr. Potter urged that evidence
as to Macao Law was totally
irrelevant, but his Lordship held
the reverse.meats are skewered, strung and
wrapped up and not handed to
us hanging on a piece of straw to
carry through the streets, exposed
to flies and dirt, and, again, the
Dairy Farm Co. go to the expense
of engaging European butchers,
who at least ensure us sanitary
conditions, which is a great con-
sideration in the particular busi-
ness referred to; and for these and
many other benefits, we are
charged the extra sum of two or
three cents that "Fair Play"
complains of.Yours, etc.,
A CUSTOMER.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1914.

REMARKABLE SCENES PRE-
VIOUS TO THE FALL.H.M.S. Triumph's Good Work,
Though Badly Hit.We are favoured with the use
of a letter from the Tsingtau dis-
trict from which we quill the
following interesting facts:—"The
Triumph was struck by a shell in
her mainmast, just above her fire
control, killing an A.B. and severely
wounding the Paymaster and a
Sergeant of Marines. You could
have crawled right through the
hole; it must have been a large
shell. Lucky that it did not get
her in the hull. They have been
firing on the forts a good
deal and the Triumph was con-
gratulated by the Japanese on
her good shooting. There would
be an observation party on one
of the hills noting the effect of
each shot. The other night the
S90 got out and torpedoed a
cruiser and then escaped, it being
a dirty night, but they found her
along the coast here, and the
Germans ran her ashore at full
speed. The Germans escaped,
the Japanese followed them, but
as far as I know, not catching
them. They (the Japanese) have
also lost a destroyer or two and
a few trawlers whilst sweeping
for mines. We have
only the Triumph and the
Uk up here, and now the Delta
has arrived as a "Base Hospital,"
for Europeans, Japanese and
Indians. The Japanese have three
hospital ships, viz. the Yawata
Maru, Hakui Maru and Kosei
Maru. They seem to be kept
busy with sick and wounded.
They have a great number of
sick, as the weather has been
damp, and also a good many
wounded, as the Germans have
been shelling them night and day.
The Japanese have about forty
thousand men here and the Brit-
ish have the South Wales Bord-
erers and five hundred Sikhs.
Captive Balloon Blown to Sea.The Germans' captive balloon
got adrift a week or so ago, dur-
ing a gale of wind and blew out
to sea at such a rate that none of
the ships could follow her, so the
observer in her has probably had
a watery grave. They have also
a couple of aeroplanes which
come out for short flights, but
they don't go far, for as soon as
the Japanese see them they send
up their machines and chase them
back. The Japanese have some
good ones and they seem to be
able to handle them. . . . It
is a great experience seeing
the operations of an army landing
and the thousands of tons of
foodstuff, guns, ammunition etc.
The Japanese are
wonderful in anything they
undertake and so thorough—they
seem to forget nothing. There
are many transports running
from here to Japan, and here
they have scores of sampans, tugs
and launches. I will go home
(to the front) when this job is
over if they will have me, but I
want to see this through. We
have been on it for months and
the crisis is soon coming. . . .
It is getting very cold up here
—temperatures 40 to-day, so the
sooner "German Willie" gives up
Tsingtau the better. . . . It
must be a hard job for those poor
chaps who are in the trenches.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS

Corps Orders issued to-day by
Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D.,
state:—Uniform.—Caps will be worn
at afternoon parades.
Parades.—Parades for to-mor-
row Thursday 19th instant: 6.15
a.m. under Company Officers, 6.15
p.m. Route March.Detail.—On duty, Artillery
Battery and Left Section M. G.
Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Arm-
strong, Lt. Kennett and Lt. Van-
by; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Danby;
To furnish Guard to-night, No. 1
Section Artillery Battery; to-
morrow, No. 2 Section Artillery
Battery; Orderly Sergeant to-
night, Sergt. Haigh; to-morrow,
Corpl. Young.Excellent's Commander Dead.
The death at the Royal Naval
Hospital, Haslar, after a brief
illness, is reported of Commander
Llewellyn T. Harne, acting Com-
mander of the Excellent Gun-
nery School, Portsmouth, to which
he was appointed recently from the
emergency list.

Large Party on Manchuria.

The first big batch of Germans
who have been expelled from
Hongkong arrived in the Settle-
ment by the P.M. steamer Man-
churia, says the Shanghai Mercury.
The tenders going down to the
ship left as early as five o'clock
and only a few travelled on them
to meet their Hongkong com-
patriots. When the returning
tender reached the Customs Jetty,
however, there was a small crowd
present to welcome the compul-
sory visitors to the Settlement.
There was, of course, no demon-
stration of any description, the
occasion not being one which
lent itself to any exhibition of the
feelings of those participating.
The arrivals by the Manchuria
were not the first Germans from
the Crown Colony, as one or two
have come up on coasting
steamers since the beginning of
this week.The Manchuria, however,
brought the first party. Accord-
ing to the passenger list, given in
our shipping columns, there were
over fifty Germans on board. In
all there must have been at least
thirty families, the party includ-
ing a large number of women and
children. It is understood that
all sons of the Fatherland who
might be called out for military
service have been interned at
Hongkong while a number of those
who arrived to day are on parole.
Contrary to expectation, the Man-
churia brought no Germans who
had been trans-shipped at Hong-
kong after being sent away from
Singapore. All were from Hong-
kong. The whole of the party
travelled first class on the
Pacific Mail steamer and this
gives a fairly good
indication of the standing of the
people. Included in the list were
the taipans of several of the big-
gest German firms in Hongkong.
Mr. A. Becker, who was accom-
panied by his wife and child, is
head of the Hongkong branch of
Sunder, Wieler and Co. and chair-
man of the Club Germania, while
other firms represented were
Meyerling and Co., Bame and
Reif, Arnold, Karberg and Co.,
Carlowitz and Co., Garrels,
Bömer and Co., Reuter, Brokel-
mann and Co., etc. It follows
that the principal work of all
these offices in Hongkong is now
suspended, as the affairs have
been taken over by the Crown
Colony Government.Among the Manchuria's pas-
sengers were:—
Mr. and Mrs. A. Becker, child,
nurse, and servant.
Mr. and Mrs. K. Detmers, Miss
O. Detmers, and child.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Friederichs.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Guttschke and
child.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Müller, infant
and servant.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Reicker, infant,
and servant.Mr. and Mrs. C. Schroeder,
Masters E. and B. Schroeder, and
child.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Steger.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Theil and
servant.
Dr. and Mrs. C. von Wesel.
Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Zollner.
Miss von Hagedorn.
Mrs. C. Haaslopp.
Mrs. M. Koch.
Mrs. E. Lühring.
Mrs. E. Timke and child.Mrs. A. Widmann, three chil-
dren, nurse, and servant.
Messrs. A. Brinkmann, G.
Engle, H. Feimann, O. Hechiel,
T. C. Lange, C. Landgraf, and
servant, T. Lieb, O. Struckmeyer,
and A. W. Schellhass.The Tsingtau refugees con-
tinue to live on board the
steamers Meidach and Sikiang and
a school has been established for
the children. The subscriptions
of the Shanghai German com-
munity are chiefly being used in
this direction, while last month
over 300 was sent to the prisoners
at Kurume, Japan. The balance
at the end of October was close
on \$11,000.Railway Appointments.
The directors of the London
and North-Western Railway have
made the following appointments:—
Mr. L. W. Horne, Superintend-
ent of the Line. Mr. W. M.
Turabull, of Liverpool, Assistant
Superintendent of the Line. Mr.
E. C. Grindley, Indoor Assistant
to the Superintendent of the Line.

(Continued from Page 4.)

submitted that their Lordships
would hesitate very much before
they would allow the appellant
to shape his course in a different
way now, and call before them
evidence he ought to have called
before the Magistrate. He would
ask their Lordships to con-
sider the grounds on which
new trial was asked for. He
thought he could assure them
that the same principle as in 33;
the 6th Annual Practice, ran in
criminal Appeal at Home as well.
In short, speaking, a new trial was
ordered unless first, there
was no evidence on which a
Magistrate could convict, second-
ly, a new trial could be ordered
if their Lordships in cases where
conviction was against the
weight of evidence—in other
words, where the evidence was
such as no Magistrate could rea-
sonably convict. Thirdly, where
there was substantial wrong or mis-
administration of justice had taken
place. With regard to the first
ground, he thought there was little
doubt in this case. The appellant
was a very lucky man; indeed
he was extremely fortunate that the
shot did such very slight effects. He
thought that had the Magistrate
posed a fine, no-one would
have heard any more about the
case. The appeal really, in
substance, was due to anxiety
in different cases—it was not
against the conviction, but against
the sentence. On the second
point, that a new trial might be
ordered if the conviction was
against the weight of evidence,
he would refer their Lordships to
two cases. The whole point
present before their Lordships
was whether they would hear or
—they were not now hearing,
considering the point if they
could hear. He quoted the case
of the Metropolitan Railway
v. Wright, 11, Appeal Cases,
page 15, a judgment of Lord
Lalor. With regard to the
question of self-defence, he re-
ferred them to Rex v. Morse, 4,
Criminal Appeal Cases, page 50.
The Chief Justice said that
rationally, on the evidence before
the Court now—he had no concern
with the sentence of the Magistrate
it appeared, however, that there
was further evidence, some
which was not available when
the case came before the Police
Court. Some was available, and
was possible that if the whole
that was put before the
Magistrate, his decision might be
other one. He thought that
perhaps it would be hard on the
appellant to shut him out from
a chance he may have of
meeting by the evidence which
did not been called. They
thought, however, in view of the
fact that there was evidence
which might have been called,
available at the time, and that he
was now asking for the indul-
gence of the Court, they should
order section 104, direct a re-
hearing, but they would not give
an appellant any costs on the
grounds that he took his chance
of the Court below. They thought
would not be fair for the Crown
to bear any extra cost on the
ground of the re-hearing on these
facts.Mr. Justice Fitzgerald: I agree.
Mr. Jenkin asked if he could
ask for a date, as Mr. Nilson was
about to go to Peking and they
would like the case taken early, if
possible?
The Chief Justice said that to-
morrow morning, Sir William
Davies returned and they
could not give a date until they
had ascertained what day would
suit him. They could not give
a day until then. Mr. Jenkin
might apply later.

Mr. Jenkin said that he would.

Coal Report.
Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s re-
port for the fortnight ended
November 11 states that prac-
tically no business was done in
Japanese coal during the period;
negotiations for next year's con-
tract are about to commence, but
the low rate of exchange precludes
business. In Japan, the coal
market is, if anything, a little
firmer on account of the increased
demand for home consumption.
Business in Russian coal is quiet.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	WEDNES., 18th Nov., at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	FRI., 20th Nov. at noon. WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang and Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Naguchi	SATUR., 21st Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Colombo Maru Capt. Nakamoto	MONDAY, 23rd Nov.

SHANGHAI and Kobe	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura	SUNDAY, 29th Nov.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	MONDAY, 30th Nov.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	FRIDAY, 20th Nov. at 5 p.m.
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Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope	MON., 23rd Nov. at 11 a.m.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
PAKHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	19th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	19th Nov. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & T'SIN	Huichow	21st Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	22nd Nov. at 4 light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 18th Nov., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tambov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexieff, is expected to leave here on Wednesday, the 18th November, for Vladivostok via Nagasaki.

This steamer will be ready to load cargo for Nagasaki, Moji, Shimoda and Vladivostok on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1914.

Hotel Marlborough, 3rd Floor.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Exp. dated on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tilmanhoek	...	...	SHANGHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tilmanhoek	...	...	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tilmanhoek	...	...	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tilmanhoek	...	...	SHANGHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tilmanhoek	...	...	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tilmanhoek	...	...	SHANGHAI	1st half Dec.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £88.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	29th Nov.	23rd Dec.
Aldenhurst	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 24th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 27th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
(not calling at Swatow)		

FOR SWATOW.

Haitan	A. H. Stewart	WED., 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 22nd Nov. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lauder & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Panama Canal. A Washington telegram, dated November 2, states that the Panama Canal has been temporarily closed. This has been rendered necessary by further land slides.

Merchant Service Guild

Appointment.

Out of a large number of applicants for the position of Tyne-side Agent to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Captain R. Whitehead, a well-known member of the nautical profession residing on the North East Coast has been appointed by the Management Committee. Captain Whitehead, who belongs to Blyth, thirty-three years served in the firm of Messrs. W. Milburn & Co. (Port Line) of London and New castle-on-Tyne, twenty-one years of which he was in command trading in various parts of the world. During the Spanish American War he commanded the Port Stephen, which was chartered as a troopship by the United States Government. He also commanded the same steamer which served as a transport during the Boxer Rising in China.

Indo-China Steamers.

A large number of the Indo-China steamers have been withdrawn from the Northern route and placed on southern trade owing to the increase of business on the withdrawal of German tonnage. The Loksang and Takasung, both northern steamers, are now running regularly between Annam and Hongkong, while the former Hongkong liners, Hwangsang, Choyasung and Kwonggan are on the Calcutta run and are loading gunnies for Vladivostok direct.

Hydro-electric Power on Panama Canal.

For permanent purposes the whole of the hydro-electric energy on the Panama Canal is developed in a single power house located at the Gatun Spillway dam. This energy serves for lighting the canal, for operating the whole of the machinery at the locks at Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores and for towing the ships through the locks. It will also be used later for the coal handling plants at both ends of the canal, for machine shops, water works, dry docks, and possibly for operating the Panama railroad. The station has at present a capacity of 6,000 kw. with provision for raising it to 1,200 kw. The gross head available from Lake Gatun means a tide level of the Pacific Ocean varies from a maximum of 91 feet to a minimum of 79 feet, and the plant is designed to give the full output under an effective head of 75 feet. Water is taken from Lake Gatun through passages 12 feet wide, fitted with wrought-iron racks 29 feet 7 inches high to prevent debris from entering the pipes. Water is admitted into the pipe lines through three head gates, 10 feet 6 inches diameter, of massive cast-iron construction, the seats where water-tightness is required being made of bronze. Each gate is bolted to a pipe line 10 feet 6 inches in diameter with an average length of 420 feet. The pipes are of 3/8 inch steel plates covered with reinforced concrete and to each a Pitot tube testing apparatus can be attached when necessary. In case of accident a steam-electric station at Miraflores can take up the service temporarily, and should anything happen to prevent the head gates to the pipelines being worked electrically, each can be worked by hand by two men. The hydro-electric station building measures 187 feet by 61 feet, and consists of a single room; the turbine pit with an area of 2,100 square feet is located 6 feet below floor level. The station contains at present three units of 2,000 kw. each, each driven by a turbine of 3,800 h.p. maximum capacity when operating under an effective head of 75 feet, and at a normal speed of 260 r.p.m. The water is discharged through steel-lined concrete tubes of 71 inches diameter, which become at the outlets of elliptical section, 9 feet by 17 feet. The current is transmitted at a voltage of 44,000 to both ends of the canal.

Hydro-electric Power on Panama Canal.

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Shanghai	Lienshang	Sun., 22nd Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 24th Nov. at noon
YHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yusang	Tues., 24th Nov. at noon
SANDAKAN	Yatsing	Thur., 26th Nov. at d'light
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Mausang	Fri., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Namsang	Sat., 28th Nov. at d'light
SPORE, Pang & Ooutta	Fooksang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE	Glenroy	26th Nov.
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	26th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU	Glenroy	26th Nov.
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE	Glenroy	26th Nov.
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	26th Nov.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

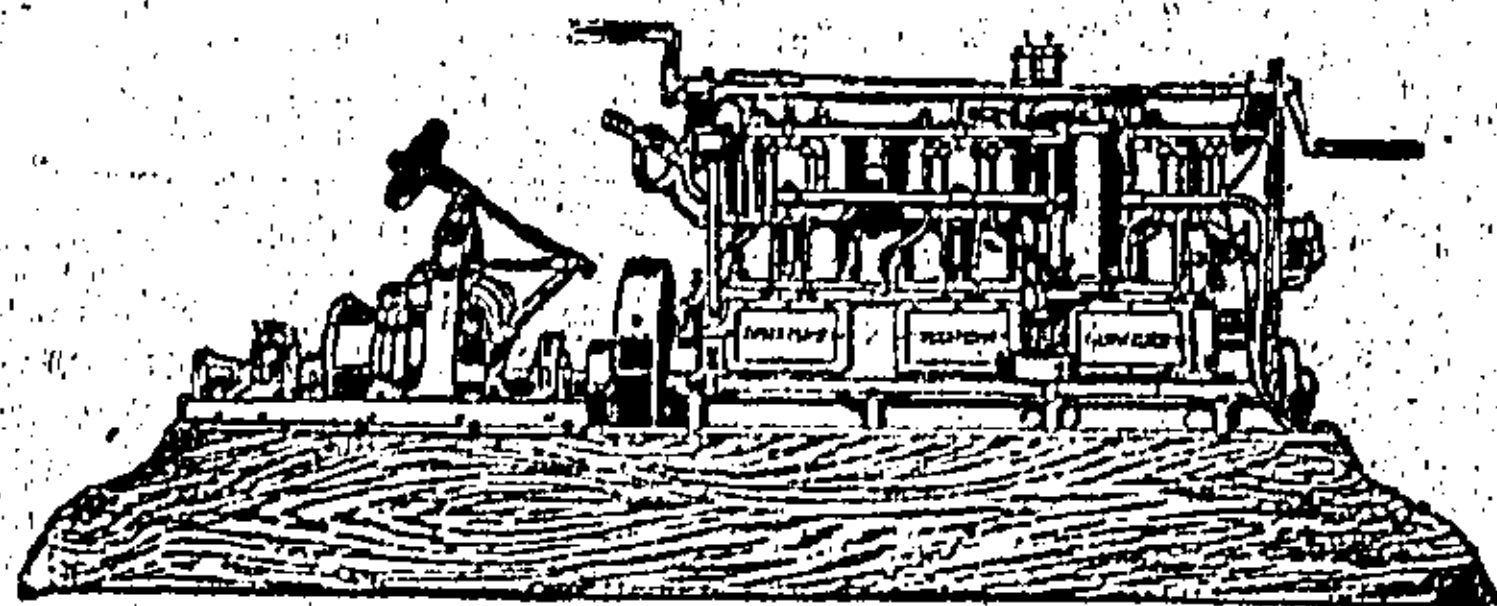
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70; Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 321.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'los, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	20, Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan Seattle M.	San F'co	O. S. K.	25, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
Ports via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma, etc.	C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	18, Dec.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Shanghai	O. S. K.	P. & O.	19, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Fango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21, Nov.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Sochi Maru	O. S. K.	21, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daiji M.	O. S. K.	22, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	23, Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on November 9.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama on the 13th inst. via Shanghai & Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. HITACHI MARU of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,322, D. Davis, 14th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Peking Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,972, S. Yamaue, 14th inst.—Moji, 8th inst., Gen.—Order.	
Kunajiri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,763, N. Sento, 15th inst.—Moji, 9th inst., Coal—M. E. K.	
Newlyn, Br. s.s. 2,484, Charles Clark, 14th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst., Coal—Order.	
Hue, Fr. s.s. 703, A. Cornillon, 10th inst.—K. O. Wan, 15th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marly.	
Tjipanas, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. de Lange, 17th inst.—Amoy, 15th inst., Gen.—J. C. J.	
Buchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, J. Motherall, 16th inst.—Amoy, 15th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Ki, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Atlantique, Fr. s.s. 4,071, Charbonnel, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst., Gen.—M. M.	
Nichiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,427, J. Sone, 16th inst.—Saigon, Rice & Flour—M. & Co.	
Yusang, Br. s.s. 1,120, N. R. Bennett, 17th inst.—Daly, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Chingcho, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 16th inst.—Quangyuan, 15th inst. Lime Stone—T. & Co.	
Albiana, Br. s.s. 3,448, Wm. Danbar, 17th inst.—Chingwan, 10th inst., Coal—D. & Co.	
Nagoya, Br. s.s. 4,249, W. H. Sweny, 17th inst.—London, 3rd Oct., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,326, K. Morita, 16th inst.—Koshing, 14th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.	
Achilles, Br. s.s. 4,403, Edmondson, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Leask, 17th inst.—Manila, 14th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Hud, Norw. s.s. 7, G. Jensen, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 8th inst., Rice—Culnes.	
Lienshang, Br. s.s. 1,048, Carlo, 17th inst.—Tientsin, 10th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

S.S. "CARDIGANSHIRE."

Consignees of cargo on the above steamer are hereby informed that their goods have arrived to-day per s.s. "Glenfurret."

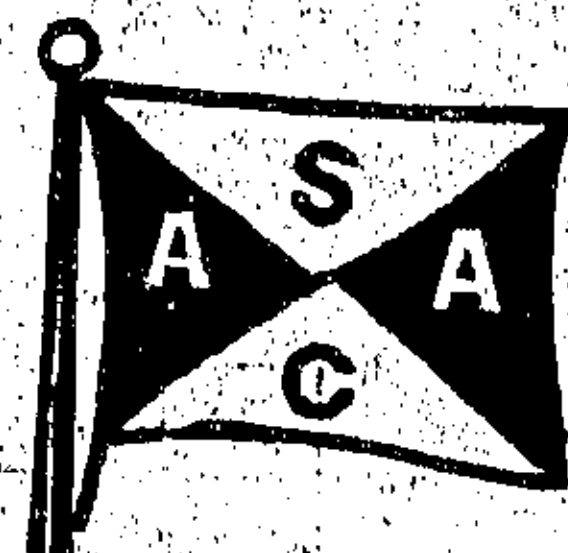
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

OUR WAR LETTER.

Chatty Notes on the Crisis.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 18.

The people who know are a good deal more cheerful about the war than at one time they were, and this notwithstanding that Antwerp has gone the way of nearly all Belgium. The reason for this official buoyancy is easily understandable. The war has now been in progress for seventy-three days. There has been time for things to settle down and shape themselves, and the probability of sudden sensational coups is dwindling. We may yet hear of other characteristic little German tricks like that recently exposed in South Africa. Wherever there are a few traitors to be bought, there will be German gold to buy them and German steel to arm them. Our Home authorities attach little importance to the South African episode. In one way they are even disposed to welcome it. Our belief here is that German diplomacy, which is not nearly so efficient as German militarism, has blundered almost as badly in South Africa as it did in Ireland. The Germans have unwittingly furnished an almost miraculous opportunity for the permanent healing of old wounds and the strong binding of a new camaraderie in Ireland and elsewhere. The invitation to form a Boer Republic in South Africa, next door to Germany's most ambitious colony, strongly suggests Aesop's fable about the wolf and the lamb. It is possible that the insidious machinations of Berlin may succeed in causing minor troubles in Egypt or in India, though it is not very likely. But none of these things can conceivably influence the main result of the war. What other surprises has Germany in store for us? Her roving cruisers may cause a little more trouble before they are wiped out. Her airships may raid our coasts and sprinkle picric acid, the Kaiser's holy water with which he baptises neutrals and enemies alike, over London. None of these things is going to crumple up the British Empire. On the other hand, we know the worst now about the German army. In anything like equal force our men and the gallant French soldiers hold them in genuine contempt. The Russians are by no means intimidated by the German physiognomy. In short, the Allies have every reason to be content to trust the future of their fate in this war.

The Fall of Antwerp.
When the Germans took Brussels and the Belgians fell back on Antwerp it was said that Antwerp was the most formidable fortress in Europe and could not possibly be taken under a six months' siege. That was the general idea. Now we know that for all practical purposes of modern siege operations Antwerp might just as well have been an unfortified town. Its fortifications were in a Gilbertian state of inefficiency. It was still waiting for Messrs. Krupp to deliver the big fortress guns for which that enterprising firm had contracted with a Belgian Government. There was considerable delay in fulfilling this contract, but the firm of Krupp has a very conclusive excuse. It was too busy turning out big guns to take these Belgian fortresses; to think of supplying guns to defend them. Nevertheless, Messrs. Krupp had time to provide for the laying down of concrete gun positions at carefully selected spots all round the Belgian fortresses, including Antwerp, quite ready for the bombardment to start the moment the German troops got there. These facts were known in London long before the Germans got to Antwerp, and it was

decided that the best thing to do would be for the Belgians to abandon their impregnable fortress, in the absence of its teeth, and fall back intact on Ostend towards the advancing left wing of the Allies.

Fighting Footballers.

It is interesting to note that amongst the Naval contingent at Antwerp were several well-known Rugby footballers from Liverpool and Birkenhead. The Naval spirit is always been very strong round about the Mersey, and when Mr. Churchill called for volunteers for his new Naval brigades Liverpool and district furnished some fine youngsters. Of course they are cockahoop over the whole business. It is not everybody who gets the chance, just three weeks after enlisting and learning the goose-step at the Crystal Palace, of holding trenches in front of a historic city against four or five complete German Army Corps with 16-inch guns complete. I hear that some of them were actually doing a route march when they were banded into a train and woke up when the German shrapnel, not to mention the Black Maria and Jack Johnsons, came salvoing over their heads in Belgium. It may have been magnificent from a hefty Rugby footballer's point of view. But, certes, it was not war. Antwerp has had a chequered career. It has been taken six times. The Prince of Parma pillaged it in 1585 with the Spaniards. In 1703 it surrendered to Marlborough. Winston's great ancestor, after Ramillies, in 1746 it was taken by Marshal Saxe. In 1830 Belgian insurgents captured it. In 1832 it surrendered to the French. In 1914 the Germans have taken it, and this was the shortest of all its many sieges.

The Men in Khaki.

Even the Germans are now beginning to admire Mr. Thomas Atkins. The British soldier has a special cachet. Nothing could surpass the countless valour of the French troops as a whole. Some of the Territorial battalions are a little flabby and rusty, but the French troops of the first and second line are magnificent. The Turcos and Zouaves have shown even reckless valour. They have put the Charge of the Light Brigade almost in the shade. That deathless feat, which owes so much to the immortal lines of our last English poet who was worthy of the name, was a cavalry charge, by mistake, against old-fashioned muzzle-loading batteries. The Turcos have stormed on foot German batteries of modern quick-firing artillery, and captured them after slaughtering the gunners with cold steel. Of course the price they paid was fearful, and quite beyond the practical value of the achievement. Something very like this has been done on one occasion by some of our guards and on another by an Irish regiment. These deeds show that the salt has not lost its savour. Civilization has not softened away the sterner virtues of our manhood.

But the point is the peculiar cachet of Mr. Thomas Atkins. What impresses and amazes his friends and foes is his cheerful, jaunty, prosaic spirit. There is not an ounce of romance in Mr. Thomas Atkins, and consequently he is a most romantic figure in living history. He regards fighting the Germans, when he has his khaki coat on, very much as he regards a plumbing job, or a shift in a colliery, or an engineering job in the works when he has his overalls on. He seems to think he is working under contract at present, the particular job in hand being "To bluff the bloomin' Germans and nab the Kaiser in Berlin." The spirit of the man is very well indicated by the following extract from a letter written by an officer in the Army Veterinary Corps. The writer was a civilian a month ago, and

consequently his opinion is unbiassed by professional feeling. He writes:—"The British soldier has done all right. He is a most curious creature. When he goes to war he gives away most of his badges and all distinguishing marks to the dearest girl, loses his hat, replaces it with a chauffeur's cap or a felt hat, and by not washing or shaving for a week at a time makes himself look like a tramp (or a gipsy and as unlike a soldier as can be. He then, without the slightest warning, proceeds to show that he is the finest fighting man in the world." Another officer writes, this time an old hand in a crack Infantry Battalion, commenting on the extraordinary eagerness of his men. "Nothing will keep them under cover in the trenches if they want to make a cup of tea or light a cigarette. They just stand up and stroll across, and frequently get bowled over as a consequence. This officer's comment is 'It is just his cheerful way.'"

Letters from the Front.

Some of the letters from the front are splendid. There was one youngster who wrote home to his papa the other day describing how he reached the front in a hurry and was shoved ahead at once with two men, at eleven o'clock on a pitch dark night in a strange country, to see whether German trenches were occupied. He crawled around, got lost, held up a German convoy single-handed and finally, looking for his own man again, stumbled right off a trench full of men who were sitting with their backs to him. I must have been a pretty high tension and nerve-racking job. This particular youngster's frame of mind can be judged from the fact that according to his own admission all he did was to sing out "Hello!" Of course they were Germans, and, when they recovered from their surprise, blazed away at him. But the youngster was pretty good over a short distance, and sprinted to safety in a cavity made by a 16-inch shell. Finding that he could not possibly get away so long as it was light, he put in the day trying to cut his hair with a pair of blunt scissors and doing some crochet work for his mamma. This may read like sheer romantic nonsense. It doesn't herald anything in Mr. G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man." But it happens to be perfectly true.

No wonder Sir John French's official War Correspondent has come to the conclusion that it is not easy either to impress or depress the British soldier. There lies the great difference between our men and the Germans or the French. The latter are as brave as could be, and fine soldiers both of them, but they take the business in a deadly seriousness that may be good enough for some purposes but is apt in the end to get on the nerves. Tommy Atkins regards war as a nuisance that he is paid to see through, and he goes campaigning as light-heartedly and efficiently as a commercial traveller settling down for the night in a rather uncomfortable and overcrowded third-class railway carriage. In fact, the amazing recovery of the twentieth century, brought about by this war, is the incurable frivolity of the British temperament. And they used to call us dour! But let it be clearly understood that the frivolity, though it is no pose, is purely a frivolity of between whites. When there is stern fighting to be done the Germans will acknowledge that our contemptible little British Army compares itself with a decidedly grim friivolity. And, after all, the true fighting men have always been cheerful fighters. A smile is as proper to the soldier as it would be indecorous in the undertaker.

"Scotland For Ever!"

The London Scottish are justly "bucked up" over their achievements. This splendid corps, which is the champion athletic

MURDERED WOMEN.

American's Confirmation of German Horrors.

An American's story of German savagery is published in the New York Sun, and quoted by the Morning Post's correspondent. It confirms the worst that has been said of the Huns and their work. The writer is Mr. Howard Copland, and the letter is sent to the paper by an American diplomat who vouches for his friend's trustworthiness. Mr. Copland was in Switzerland when the war broke out, and the stories he tells he heard from wounded soldiers on his way through France. We quote the following extracts:—

The reports in the newspapers about German atrocities I had previously set down to hysterical exaggerations, such as characterize the beginnings of so many wars, and it was with a sort of amused tolerance that I first listened to it all in my talks with these soldiers. But, by Heaven, neither you nor anybody else would have talked with them long without realising that all we have been reading in the papers about these inhuman barbarities does not even give a faint idea of the actual horrible truth.

Each simple, straightforward narration stood clear as but another fact of a great central mass that could not but be the truth. If the Germans had acted but half so madly, they would now stand worse condemned in the eyes of the world. It is the very enormity of the acts that defeats their gaining credence. That women and young girls should have been ravished, mutilated, and disfigured for life, not in rare instances, but literally in hundreds of cases, appears too improbable to the average person to be sought but exaggeration.

Convincing Evidence.
Mr. Copland says that all the wounded came from the campaign in Belgium and on the Meuse, having frequently entered towns and villages which the Germans had just left in ruins, and where the corpses of ravished women and children were a constant feature.

At first the soldiers thought they were casualties from bullets, but the wounds were too frequently those of the bayonet and sword. After the final conquest of Liege "the German soldiers, so long baffled and starved and maddened, then fell upon Belgium in frenzy, famished as they were and mad with thirst for alcohol."

Marine Insurance.
The rates of marine insurance from England for the West Coast of India to Barmah have been raised from 1 per cent. to 4 per cent.; homeward rates from 3 to 5 per cent.; and China rates from 5 to 7 per cent. Practically all rates are raised.

corps of the British Army by the way, was the first Territorial regiment to set foot in France. So far they have been kept out of the fighting lines and employed on convey duty with stores and wounded, but they will probably take their place right in front before long. There is no possible reason why they should not, except, as they say, Regular jealousy, and they are very anxious to fire a few rounds through their new short rifles.

The record of this corps stands as follows up-to-date:—They have one full battalion at the front. They have raised a full second battalion. They have furnished nearly 500 men to the Gordons and the Seaforths. And they are now successfully raising a very fine third battalion. "Scotland for ever!"

LAST OF THE EMDEN.

A GALLANT FIGHT.

Battered and Ashore.

We reproduce the following from the Singapore Free Press of the 11th inst.:

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor courteously forwards us the following news for publication:

The Emden captured Cocoon Islands Telegraph Station yesterday (Nov. 8.)

She was discovered by His Majesty's Australian Ship Sydney, who engaged her.

The Emden is now wrecked on North Keeling Islands.

The Sydney is now at Cocoon Islands.

Details of the Fight.

The following further information regarding the Cocoon Telegraph Station and the Sydney-Emden fight has been courteously supplied by the local Manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Coy. Ltd., and is forwarded to us for publication:—

The Emden came up at 8 a.m. She had four funnels, one palpably of canvas. There was an armoured launch and two boats under her counter with forty men, three officers, and four marines on board; she threw them off close to the outer buoy. They landed in fifteen minutes. After smashing our instruments, the wireless installation, blowing up mast and engines, excepting compass and rifle range, the boats put off, but the Sydney came up and the Emden stood to sea, firing. Her shots were at first excellent but afterwards fell off. She lost two funnels and a mast and took fire astern in an hour, the Sydney being severely wounded (on Sydney). The Emden's first shot carried away the Sydney's funnel and latter's shooting as fire was not good.

The Emden is now ashore on North Keeling, burnt out, and the Captain of the Sydney describes her as a shambles. He only saw thirty out of the 100 hundred complement at about 10 a.m. The Sydney is now returning there with our doctor and two assistants. A landing party (of Sydney) commenced two months' work and left in Ayestas at 6 p.m. We were well treated and are all well.

Later, 3 p.m.—Cocoon adds that only 4 officers and few men prisoners—rest dead—cannot say who saved. Sydney has just left for Keeling to investigate.

The Emden refused to give in even when on reef and burnt out.

[H.M.A.S. Sydney is a second class cruiser of 5,400 tons, she was built at Glasgow in 1912 and steams 25.5 knots. Her armament is eight 6-in., four 3-pr. and smaller guns. She has not long been in the service.]

The Cocoon Keeling Islands, as is well known out here, are noted for the story of their occupation by the Ross family. They lie some 700 odd miles from Batavia and are comparatively small islets. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company established a cable station there on Direction Island about twelve years ago, when the African Australian cable was laid and the group from that reason attained some national importance.

The Islands are subject to cyclonic visitations which often cause great damage to the coconut plantations and occasion a special type of buildings to be erected on the islands. The Telegraph Company has created a great many ameliorations for the benefit of its staff there and it is satisfactory to see that the Commander of the Emden again avoided any unnecessary damage. The Islands were taken over by the Straits in 1903 and are annually visited by an officer of the Government.

WAR ITEMS.

Huns Outrage Luxembourg.

Paris, Oct. 5.

The Figaro states that the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, who has been deported by the Germans, is now a prisoner in a castle near Nuremberg.

According to a Luxemburger who has just arrived in Paris 250 volunteers of the Luxembourg army, including their commander Major Vandyck, have been sent as prisoners to Germany.

Many pro-French civilians have been shot. Famine, it is said, prevails in the Grand Duchy.—Exchange.

The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg is aged 20 and succeeded her father in 1912. When at the outbreak of the war the Germans began their march through Luxembourg, thereby violating its neutrality, the Grand Duchess is reported to have driven to the frontier and with her motor car blocked the passage over a bridge. She was eventually persuaded to withdraw.

Hung From Church Bell.

In a statement received by the Serbian Legation in London from the Serbian Government, it is alleged that the whole of the western, and a great portion of the north-western, part of Serbia, where the Austrian armies had penetrated, had been completely devastated.

It is declared that in Novi Bazar many non-combatants were forced to carry the Austrians' equipments, and when their services were no longer required the Austrians generally killed them with their bayonets.

In the town of Rudu the soldiers of the 64th Regiment hung an orthodox priest to the gong of a church bell, burnt down the Serbian railway station, and many houses and shops.

Crown Prince Criticised.

Paris, Oct. 7.

The Petit Journal to-day publishes a message from Copenhagen describing a sitting of the Council of War which preceded the departure of the German Emperor for East Prussia.

This, says the correspondent, was of a very stormy character. The members of the General Staff sharply criticised the manner in which the Crown Prince had been conducting the operations, and urged that the Germans should successively evacuate France and Belgium and keep to the defensive.

The correspondent adds that in the course of the discussion the Emperor had several fainting fits, caused by neuralgic pains.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R. state:—

Parades—N. O. S. on Friday 20th and Recruits' Parades as ordered.

Ammunition—All men who have not drawn their 150 rounds of ammunition will attend at the Orderly Room (Courts of Justice) to draw same on Friday the 20th or Tuesday the 24th inst. between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE

"Count Zarka," the four-part drama now being screened at the Victoria, is a particularly good film, full of exciting incidents. The programme also includes "The Signal of Danger," showing a young signalman's heroic struggles to save an express from being wrecked by strikers; "Simple Simon's Short-sightedness," a screamingly funny picture; "Miss Laura," "Womanly Curiosity" and the Gaumont Graphic (No 54), portraying the world's latest news. Beginning on Friday next (and for a few days only) the great dramatic film "How Heroes are Made" will be exhibited.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

In his report for the past season, Mr. H. H. Taylor, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the above League, says:—

On behalf of the Committee, I have pleasure in submitting the Eleventh Annual Report of the Hongkong Cricket League.

Shield Competition.—In accordance with the new rule (passed at the meeting on the 17th May, 1913) only seven teams were allowed to enter for this Competition viz:—Hongkong Cricket Club, Craigengower, R.G.A., Civil Service, Kowloon, Navy, and Army Staff and Departments. The season was a very successful one from every point of view, and the Hongkong Cricket Club were again winners of the shield, playing ten matches, nine of which were won and one drawn. A second division of the League, which was much discussed in previous years, was started during the season under review and proved a big success. Seven teams entered for this division viz:—Royal Engineers, Chinese Recreation Club, Civil Service (Second Eleven), Police, 88th Company R.G.A., Kowloon (Second Eleven) and Army Staff and Departments (Second Eleven). The Royal Engineers, by winning 8 matches out of 12, secured premier place in this Competition. No trophy was presented to the winners, but a gold medal similar to that of the First Division, was presented to each member of the winning team.

A two days' match was played on the 8th and 10th November between the Hongkong Cricket Club and a team drawn from the Rest of the League. The match provided some very good cricket and resulted in a draw after a close and exciting game, although victory may be claimed by the Hongkong Cricket Club on their lead of 100 runs in the first innings.

A second game was arranged towards the end of the season, but finally had to be abandoned, after two postponements, on account of the weather.

The Committee announce with regret the resignation on his departure for Home of Mr. W. Drow Braidwood as Vice-President of the League. A letter was written to him on the 19th March, just previous to his departure, thanking him for his untiring efforts on behalf of the League, but the Committee desired to place on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Braidwood. He was one of the promoters of the League, and ever since its inception had occupied the post of Vice-President and spent no pains and time in furthering the interests of the League. The Accounts show a debit balance of \$178.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself and shall carry on business as formerly at No. 2 Connaught Road Central as a Ship and Freight Broker and Commission Agent under the style of "Snowman & Company." Dated the 17th day of November 1914.

A. W. SNOWMAN.

LOST.

LOST—On Golf Course, Happy Valley, or between Valley and Kowloon, Lady's pinetree in case. Finder will be rewarded. "L" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cote Importers. General Storekeepers and Shovelhandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS. The Latest Improvements, Low Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,

34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street). Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French remedy for all irregularities. It is a powerful blood purifier and a most effective remedy for all ailments of the system. It is a most effective remedy for all ailments of the system. It is a most effective remedy for all ailments of the system.

MARTIN'S
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PILLS

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your cough or asthma may be suffering from—whether **ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH**—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship "MONMOUTHSHIRE"

From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. on 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims must be presented on or before 16th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November 1914.

Don't forget after the Show open, and Light Refreshments at EXANDRA CAFE. Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MATINEE! MATINEE!

TO-DAY, November 18th, at 4 p.m.
Children half price.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N., in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,

51 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

FIFTH AND FINAL PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21st.

POPULAR PRICES!!

Dress Circle and Stalls \$2. Pit 50 cents.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Booking Now Opened at Moutries.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 17th November.

Will be Presented

The Great Dramatic Picture
4,000 feet long—in 4 parts.

Count Zarca

and various new & interesting pictures never screened in Hongkong before.

FRIDAY 20th.

"HOW HEROES ARE MADE"

The Great Historical Film—in 6 parts.

By the Master Hand of "Antony and Cleopatra."

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday, 18th November.

The Farical Comedy

"WIFFLES' LOVE ROMANCE"

in 2 Parts—Length 3,500 feet.

The magnificent coloured drama.

"A SCOUNDREL'S CHANCE"

"A SPENDTHRIFT'S REFORM"

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE—3rd Series.

Saturday, 21st November.

"THE MAGISTRATE'S HONOUR"

A Powerful Italian Drama—Length 5,000 Feet.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios. (Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector Mr. LA VON-KEE).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday & Saturday the 20th & 21st, November, 1914, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwang Periods, comprising—

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-boeuf Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming).

Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes (Ming).

Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles.

Porcelain and Agate Snuff Bottles.

Green and Red Jade Ornaments.

Old Lacquered Screens with 5-coloured Decorations and Blackwood Screens with Blue and White and 5-coloured Kanghi and Kienlung Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain Pictures inlaid in Wood, etc.

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved Szechow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Wednesday, the 18th November, 1914.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	10
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	10
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Oheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sam	"	14
" Pump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	"	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg,—Yeung Pai	"	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chirlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	"	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
" Geese,—Ngo	"	24
" Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	20
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
" Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
" Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen,—Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Mak Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	12
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe,—Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lang Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kiu Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chan Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Sole,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
" (Ohio)—Tis Chun Ping Khe	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	18
" (Indies), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	8

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola,—Yeung To	"	12
Coconuts,—Ye Tao	each	30
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb	5
" Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American), K'm San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Peraimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	1
" 2nd	"	1
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	1
Cheuk	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Mok 1 Pin Tan	"	1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	10
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb	8
Carrots,—Kam Shan	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chilies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Staff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each	1
Okroes	lb	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	8
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	"	3
" Japan,—Yat Pun Shu Tsa	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsa	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsa	"	3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tee So	"	1
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	"	5
Tomatoes,—Heu Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	6
Turripe, Punli, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	1
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kw	"	4
" (American)—Kam San Chit Kw	"	15
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsai	"	6
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	8
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	8
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
" Tau	"	1

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TARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1835.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Laize and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvicourt and Oirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of £50,000,000. Servians recapture Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 25.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 26.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haslice. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstahne, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Lawarska, and occupy Czernovitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomanna and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orfold arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

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Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing; and Russians advance to Lowics and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohung and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Ojessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Niesport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle of the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks below Dixmude. War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Graft Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 67,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

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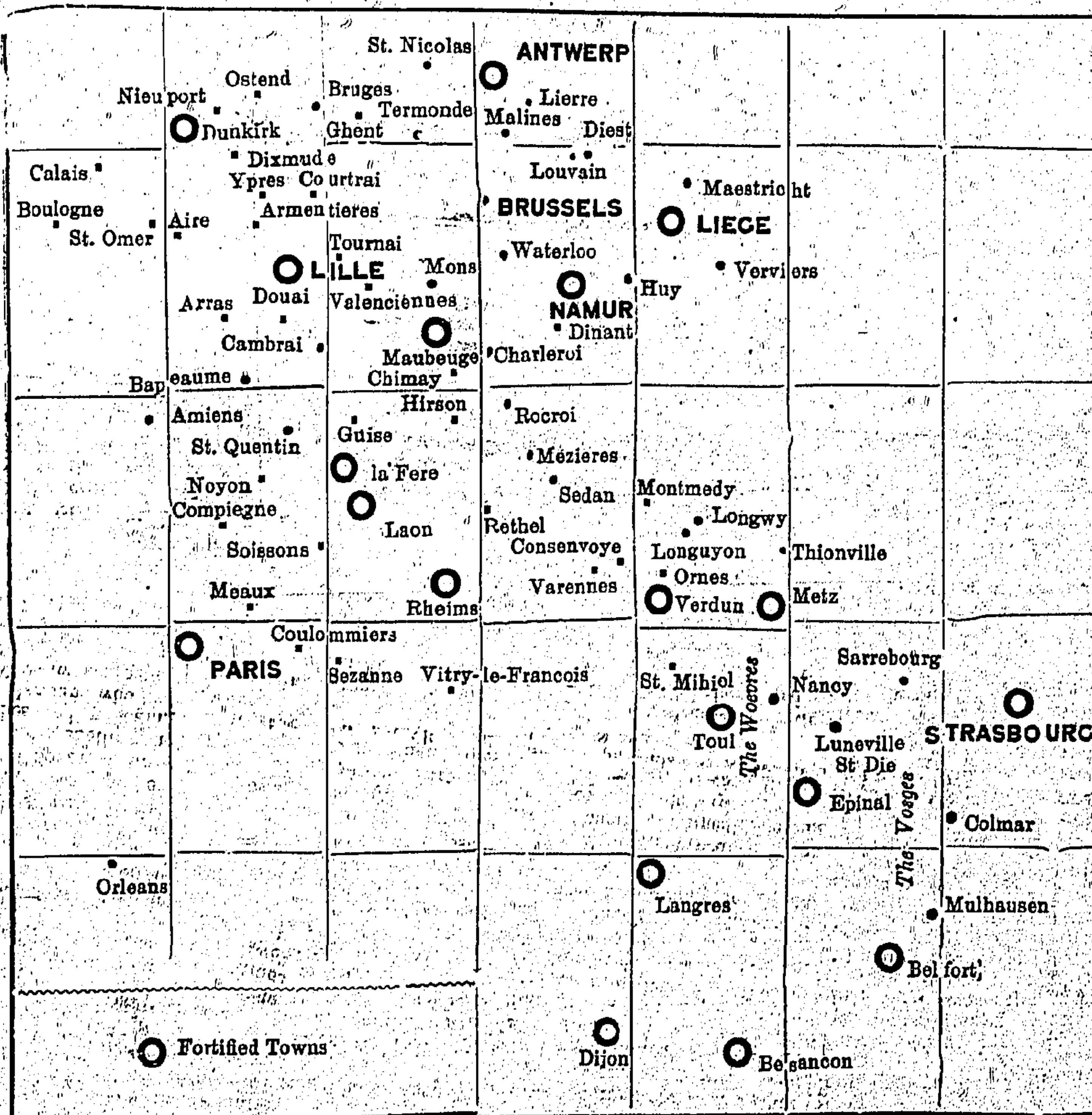
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THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the German attacks in the region of Ypres have been repulsed with heavy losses, and that the enemy has been thrown back to the right bank of the Yser canal.

EXCHANGE.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectioner
and meals with Wines & Liqueur

ANTWERP'S LAST MOMENTS.

How the End of the Stronghold Came.

A telegram from Rosendaal, received in Amsterdam on Oct. 9, stated that the situation in Antwerp was then most critical. The railway officials at Essen were hurriedly preparing to flee to Holland.

The Germans have been using in the siege operations no fewer than 200 guns of 11, 12, and 17 in. calibre. Some of them have a range of over eight miles.

It is stated that at least eleven forts, presumably of the outer line of defence, were wrecked by German shells, while an Amsterdam journal yesterday learnt from a fugitive Red Cross member that the inner line of forts was in German hands near Lierre. Fierce fighting then continued.

From Maastricht it was reported that 20,000 Germans were approaching Antwerp from Liege.

Persons who have arrived at Terneuzen, in Holland, from Selzette, confirm the report that the Germans have crossed the river Scheldt. This movement, if correct, is of importance, as Selzette, where King Albert was yesterday reported to have arrived, is some distance to the west of Antwerp, near the Dutch frontier.

Havoc of Shell Fire. Terrible destruction has been wrought in the stricken city by German shells, the bursting of which could be plainly seen from the Dutch frontier.

The following extracts from to-day's telegrams show how the city has suffered:

The celebrated Cathedral, it is declared, has been seriously damaged.

The Palais de Justice has been partly destroyed by fire. There was no water with which to extinguish the flames.

The Stuyvenberg Hospital, in which were 300 wounded, was struck by two shells. The wounded were transferred to two ships moored in the harbour.

Some shells exploded on the roof of the prison. The warders at once liberated the prisoners and left the prison.

The dock quarter has been completely destroyed.

Terrible Scenes.

Amsterdam, October 8. The Rosendaal correspondent of the *Telegraaf* learns from a Belgian medical officer that the Belgians themselves blew up Fort Merxem, to the north of Antwerp.

Rosendaal (which is a town of a few thousand inhabitants) is sheltering 30,000 Belgians.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* learns from a reliable source that the Belgians destroyed the oil tanks at Antwerp themselves.

Fugitives give a heartrending account of the general flight from Antwerp.

The town burning at numerous points was, they say, like hell, and the awful screeching of the shrapnel filled the air. One house after another took fire, and like madmen the inhabitants fled through the streets from the city, dragging old and infirm relatives with them in wild despair and hopeless misery. They had no time to take any property with them, and hundreds of prosperous people have been ruined for ever.

One fugitive said to the editor

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

The following return was issued by the Bank of England on Oct. 8.

Issue Department.
Notes issued £74,030,280

Government Debt £11,015,100
Other securities 7,434,000
Gold coin and Bullion 56,180,280

£74,030,280

Banking Department.
Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000
Reserve 3,177,268
Public deposits 17,852,333
Other deposits 146,040,768
7 days and other bills 14,080

£182,243,447

Government securities £2,971,087
Other securities 113,891,148
Notes 39,801,630
Gold and silver coin 570,632

£182,243,447

Including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

The Bank Rate.

The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rate of discount on October 8, which remained at 5 per cent.

of the *Rotterdamse Courant*:—"We have lost everything we possessed except our courage. The French and English must win, and as soon as the bombardment is finished we return to town to begin a new life."

Dutch papers contain advertisements of persons offering gratuitously large furnished houses with weekly allowances.—*Central News*.

Lying by the Roadside. Hulst (Zeeland), October 9.—I have been obliged to flee from Antwerp in consequence of the bombardment. The plight of the Belgians is frightful. Thousands of refugees who have had to leave their homes, including old men and women and children, lie by the roadside.

There is a general exodus from the towns and villages. Railway travelling is no longer possible.

—*Neuter*.

"Volcanic Eruption." An account received in Rome from Berlin gives an appalling idea of the bombardment, comparing it to a scene from Dante's *Inferno*.

"Every time one of the big shells explodes," says the writer, "it gives an impression like the eruption of a volcano, and it is said that the earth all round shudders."

"The effects of the bombardment are evident in the fires caused in different parts of the city, and the explosion of the powder magazines, and the serious damage inflicted on certain buildings, especially the railway stations and the barracks."

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be sent to the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

FROM DECEMBER 1st 1914 THE PEAK PILLAR BOXES WILL BE CLOSED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TIMES:

No. 1. ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA GAP TRAM STATION, WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m.

No. 2. MOUNT KELLET ROAD OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO DESVILLAS, WEEK DAYS, 8.25 a.m., 2.20 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.25 a.m.

No. 3. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & ABERDEEN ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.30 a.m., 2.25 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.30 a.m.

No. 4. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL AND PLANTATION ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.45 a.m.

No. 5. AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, WEEK DAYS, 9.05 a.m., 2.55 p.m., SUNDAYS, 10.00 a.m.

THE FIRST COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 10.00 a.m. DELIVERY, AND SECOND COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 4.00 p.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G.P.O.

THE SUNDAY COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 11.30 a.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G.P.O.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN, AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKAGES, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CUBA, OR MONTENEGRO, AND NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY.—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, ALGERIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received until the regular mail has closed at the side entrance to the G.P.O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Tientsin are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS MAIL. The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 10.30 a.m. on the 20th inst. via Suez and is due to reach London on the 24th Dec. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superscribed.

Mails to United Kingdom despatched via Siberia take about a month to reach their destination. The Christmas Mail by this route will leave about the same date.

Further particulars will be published later.

The American Mail is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The English Mail from Europe is due to arrive here to-morrow, at daylight.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of 20th Oct. is due to arrive here on Friday, the 20th inst.

MAILS DUE. American, 19th inst. English, 19th inst. Siberian, 20th inst.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kailong, Br. s.s. Dr. s.s. 937, H. Mathias, 17th inst.—Hohow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1424, S. Findison, 18th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yoi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,932, T. Itani, 17th inst.—Wakamatsu, 11th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,225, Shave, 18th inst.—Tientsin, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 937, J. Robinson, 17th inst.—Hohow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tjishai, Dut. s.s. 2,444, Outburge, 17th inst.—Amoy, 16th inst. Ballast—J. O. J. L.

Shinon, Br. s.s. 1,104, Sangster, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 846, S. Takahashi, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Chiwen, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Rara, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW. Pakhoi & Haiphong... 19th inst., 10 a.m.

Saigon... 19th inst., 10 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi... 19th Nov., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China... 19th Nov., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 19th inst. 3 p.m.

[Tientsin-Pakow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m. Monday, 23rd November.]

FRIDAY, 20th Nov. Pakhoi & Haiphong... 20th inst., 10 a.m.

Saigon... 20th inst., 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki... 20th inst., 11 a.m.

Australia Mail. Philippines Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is. 20th Nov., 11 a.m.

Europe, India via Taticorin 20th inst., 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st Nov. Wei Hai Wei & Tientsin... 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd Nov. Swatow... 22nd Nov. 9 a.m.

Straits, Java via Batavia... 22nd inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui... 22nd inst., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov. Philippines Is. ... 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow... 24th Nov. 1 p.m.

Amoy & Foochow... 21st inst., 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pakow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. Monday 30th inst.)

FRIDAY, 27th Nov. Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 27th inst., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Dec. Philippines Is. 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec. Philippines, Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday Is. 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE. 16th Nov., to 22nd Nov., 1914.

High Water. Low Water. Mean Time. Mean Time.

Mon. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

Tues. 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

Wed. 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12

Thurs. 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13

Fri. 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14

Sat. 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15

Sun. 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

m morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon Haddock, Kippers & Co. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at noon—Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately in China and S. Japan. A slight increase has occurred over the Loochoos and N. Japan. The anticyclone has spread northwards and pressure is now highest over Manchuria, while relatively low areas exist in the south of the China Sea and to the south-east of the Loochoos.

Moderate monsoon will continue to prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. and S.E. winds, light to moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 18th Nov., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wootstock 7a 30.34 30 nne 1 b

Nemuro 6a 30.16 nw 5

Hakodate 30.17 so 2

Tokio 30.12 n 2

Kochi 30.07 sw 1

Nagasaki 30.05 ne 0

Oshima 30.05 ne 0

Naha 29.93 ne 1

Ishijima 29.97 n 1

Bonin Is. 29.95 n 0

Chefoo 30.19 45 76 e 3 b

Whalow 30.10 55 94 0.0

Kiungang 30.14 50 e 1 m

Gutzi 30.10 60 e 4 b

Sharp P. 7a 29.91 65 w 1 b

Amoy 6a 30.03 65-84 ne 3 b

Swatow 30.00 63-89 ne 0 b

Taihou 5a 30.04 ne 2

Taiwan 29.98 n 4

Kuchun 29.95 n 6

P. dore 29.99 ne 4

Canton 6a 30.05 62 94 ne 1 b

Hongkong 30.04 70 75 e 2 b

Cap Rock 30.01 67 nne 1 b

Macao 30.09 70 85 e 1 b

Wuchow 30.09 70 85 e 1 b

Fafoh 30.09 70 85 e 1 b

Holow 30.09 70 85 e 1 b

Phullen 6a 30.09 68 ne 4 c

Orango 29.95 75 so 4 c

O. B. J. 29.98 75 ne 4 c

Appari 29.90 74 wsw 1 b

Manila 29.89 67 n 1 b

Legaspi 29.89 73 n 1 b

Iloilo 29.91 85 ne 3 b

Sacool 29.92 84 ne 1 c

Cebu 29.92 84 ne 1 c

Labuan 29.87 87 ne 1 c

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 13.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

at 5 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 5 p.m.

Barometer 30.03 30.05 30.01

Temperature 74 68 74

Humidity 60 80 67

Wind Direction 4 NE E

Force 4 1 3

Weather b b b

Rain 0 0 0

Highest temp. in shade on this date 74

Lowest 68

H.K. Observatory, 1